SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Since this is the third year of the Summer Photographic Competition, it is perhaps not surprising that "Old Competitors" are much to the front in this week's list of Honorable Mentions:—Ross Wheelton, Hendrie Road, Aldershot, Ont.; William Harland, 34 Lillian St., Toronto; I. Higo, 61 St. John St., Quebec; W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Haney, B.C. Their prints will appear in subsequent issues. The prize-winner appears in the adjoining column of this issue. We may have been somewhat influenced, in selecting it, by the reflection that it seemed appropriate that the first prize-winner of the year should represent the nation's most cherished architectural symbol, taken in the closing days of a momentous parliamentary session.

New competitors are welcome. All they have to do is to turn out better pictures than the old ones. The increasing use of small cameras with high-grade lenses is bringing us too many contact prints of unworkably small sizes. It is little use sending contact prints of quarter-plate or smaller dimensions. About one-fifth of those which we receive would be worthy of consideration for prizes or mentions if they were properly enlarged; but it is the job of the competitor to decide what negatives are worth enlarging and what part of the negative should be included. This week's winner, for example, is only a part of the negative, and its quality would be lost without the proper placing of the foreground foliage in relation to the borders.

Weekly prize, Five Dollars. Honorable Mention, One Dollar. No prints returned.

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WE DESIRE to draw special attention to the articles of Professor F. R. Scott on Penal Reform, of which the second appears on the next page of this issue. It would be most unfortunate if the quickened interest in this subject, which was evident a few months ago, should be diminished as a result of the "Red" Ryan episode, which, as Mr. Scott has pointed out, was merely an instance of the evil results of amateur tinkering with the processes of law enforcement. The amateur penologist is just as dangerous in his moments of sentimental tenderness as in those of ruthless vindictiveness.

We are particularly interested in provision for argument this week for an adequ[illegible] litigants. There legal advice for the defence of poo[illegible] percentage of is not much doubt that a consider[illegible] minal cases would be either acquitted or more lightly sentenced if their cases were handled by an expert lawyer who could help the judge to a better understanding of the circumstances. The consequences of the resulting difference in treatment between poor and non-poor accused persons are numerous and serious. It greatly accentuates the feeling of class bitterness which is the outstanding weakness of the present social organization. And every case of imprisonment which could be avoided—and the poor are of course always imprisoned since they can pay no fines—involves a financial burden upon the community and an almost certain deterioration in the character of the prisoner. A jail sentence that serves no purpose either for the reformation of the prisoner or for the discouragement of himself and others from future crime is obviously a social waste from every point of view.

STRANGE CENSORSHIP

MR. HEPBURN is a fairly practical politician, but we lean to the opinion that he was not aiming at practical politics when he decided to take the responsibility for the banning of "Green Pastures" in the film theatres of Ontario. We think that he really and honestly disapproves of it; and with Mr. Hepburn it is but a step from disapproving to abolishing, whether it be "Green Pastures," hydro power contracts, or Ontario Houses.

Mr. Hepburn is, by his own proud admission, a backwoodsman; he is a son of the back concessions, and he is governing Ontario in the name of the back concessions. But the back concessions mentality has many aspects, and one of these is concerned with religion. This happens to be the first time that Mr. Hepburn has undertaken to apply the *religious* mentality of the back concessions to the government of Ontario. It was bound to come, and there should not have been so much surprise about it. The only reason for surprise lies in the fact that this particular action is very bad politics. The back concessions (including those parts of Toronto which share the same mentality) would not have been in the least angry with Mr. Hepburn if he had left the fate of "Green Pastures" to the regular authorities in charge of our morals; and the front concessions would have been spared a rather alarming revelation of one of Mr. Hepburn's weaknesses. If there is one thing that an astute politician fights shy of, it is accepting unnecessary responsibility for debatable suppressions and prohibitions, especially in the realm of art or abstract ideas.

ART AND RELIGION

THE attitude of the back concessions about "Green Pastures" is perfectly natural and comprehensible. The film, like the play which it faithfully reproduces, is a work of high poetic imaginative power, dealing with concepts which are of the very essence of religion. There is nothing in the least unorthodox in the ideas which it presents; the main theme, that of the Suffering God, is imbedded in the Trinitarian dogma. But to the type of mind which regards any new statement of a religious concept (except in the form of a hymn) as having been rendered permanently unnecessary and undesirable by the King James translation of the Bible, any work of art of this kind is suspect in proportion to its artistic merit; and the artistic merit of "Green Pastures" is exceedingly high. (Even a new hymn which had genuine poetic vitality would probably be suspect for the same reason, but fortunately or unfortunately such a phenomenon is rare.)

The back concessions were not in the least disturbed by the artistic atrocities perpetrated in the name of religion by the De Milles and the Griffiths of the screen, because these required no exercise of the imagination of the beholder. "Green Pastures," like all true art, does make considerable demands upon the imagination; it cannot be taken literally, is not intended to be taken literally, and if taken literally must be either meaningless or offensive. We do not think that the backwoods attitude towards it will be permanently predominant in Ontario, even though it should be reinforced by the verdicts of such communities as Tennessee and Alabama. Ontario is not so wholly separated from the main current of English-speaking culture as this banning would suggest.

THE QUEBEC SITUATION

THE French-speaking federal Liberals will, we may safely assume, take a fairly active part in the forthcoming Quebec campaign on behalf of the Godbout ministry which was sworn in last Saturday. If they did not do so, its chances would be decidedly slim; for there is not a single veteran Liberal of any prominence left in the Godbout organization with the exception of the Premier himself and the Hon. Mr. Bouchard. Not that the French federal Liberals are unanimous in favor of Mr. Godbout, but if the party decides to support him Mr. Lacroix and his friends will give a grudging acquiescence. After all, they have had the pleasure of kicking Mr. Taschereau out, and that will reconcile them to the painful necessity of trying to keep Mr. Godbout in.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Godbout's régime does not seem likely to have much in common with Mr. Taschereau's régime, except that it obviously will resist the bringing to light of the latter's obliquities. And it is perhaps open to question whether, in the Province of Quebec, any good end would be served by that bringing to light. It is not impossible that even Mr. Duplessis would lose interest in it if he were once firmly settled in power. The scandals of a defunct administration are not much of an asset to its successor; indeed, practical politicians in Quebec maintain that a scandal which you have not revealed but could reveal is much more useful than one which has been exposed to the public view. The Quebec electorate becomes strangely sympathetic to corrupt administrators as soon as they have lost their control of the administration. It is apt to think that they are being butchered—if they are butchered,—not in the interests of justice and purity, but to make an English-speaking holiday. Therefore we do not look forward with much confidence to the results of the Quebec elections, whatever they may be, as likely to lead to any further revelation of the peculiar political methods which kept the Taschereau Government in power for so long.

The federal Liberals have nothing to gain and everything to lose by throwing Mr. Godbout to

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VICTORY TOWER IN JUNE. The week's prize photograph, by C. H. Freeman, 397 Huron Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa competitors have great advantages in point of subject-matter but do not always take such full advantage of them. (Taken from Major Hill about 100 feet north of the Chateau Laurier, 2.15 p.m., June 16; Recomar, Tessar lens, K2 filter, 1/25 second at F11.)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

BUT if television supplants the newspapers what are we going to wrap up the garbage in?

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Sanctions are dead and an autopsy would doubtless prove that they died from exposure and neglect.

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Another profession that has been ruined by amateurs is loafing.

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Correct this sentence: "Yes, I got my bonus money and what is more I still have it."

•

The only difference between the United States and European countries is that its gangsters don't wear uniforms.

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Time was when you could tell it was summer by the heat. Now you can tell it by the kind of movies you get.

"Swing," the new style of jazz, coincides very appropriately with the golfing season.

•

Evidently the Democrats have decided to continue their policy of dealy-dally.

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THE COLLECTIVIST

The centipede proclaims the need
Of social co-ordination,
A hundred feet must march en suite
And no insubordination.

—Don Juan.

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Film producers might take a tip from agriculturists and let their plots lie fallow.

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Esther says she cannot understand how Premier Hepburn hopes to keep the farmer vote by banning "Green Pastures".

NIPPONESE WEDDING

BY REECE H. HAGUE

Alberni, B.C.

THE bride was attired, as is apparently customary with brides, in a long white form-fitting gown, together with the orthodox veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were arrayed in what my wife informed me were "powder blue" frocks, and set jauntily on their jet black hair were what, to the mere male vision, appeared to be inverted saucers of singularly flimsy material.

The groom and best man were decked out in dark suits, wore white carnations in their coat lapels and, as is also customary, were far more nervous than the female contracting party and her immediate supporters.

The officiating clergyman, in fact, informed me that the groom had sat up the greater part of the previous night memorizing the entire marriage service in order that there might be no hitch when his big moment arrived.

THE only way in which the wedding differed from hundreds of weddings held annually in hundreds of Anglican churches throughout Canada was that the couple being united were Japanese and practically the entire congregation were their fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

As they filed out of the church the majority of the attendants at the ceremony stopped to examine a font bearing an inscription to the effect that it had been presented by a Japanese parishioner.

The reception which followed the wedding took place in a hall in the local Japanese colony. It was attended by approximately one hundred Japanese adults, half that number of Japanese children, the officiating clergyman, the manager of the lumber company for which the groom worked, the gentleman in whose employ the bride had previously been as a domestic servant, and our respective wives.

DESPITE the fact that it was a raw winter night every window in the building was open, which seemed conclusive proof that the Japanese are firm believers in the healthful qualities of fresh air.

We white people, who incidentally were the only ones present shivering from the cold, were seated together at the head of one of the guest tables. The Japanese children were provided with a large table to themselves.

As soon as we sat down a formidable phalanx of beer bottles was arrayed in front of us white guests. The Japanese seemed surprised when we refrained from at once delivering a determined frontal attack and annihilating the beer by inward absorption.

The Japanese themselves, I noticed, drank little or not at all; but they confidently expected us aliens to mop up the original army of beer with dispatch and deal in a summary manner with the reinforcements they kept piling upon every available inch of space in our immediate neighborhood.

Not only were the Japanese guests extremely abstemious in their use of the alcoholic beverages provided; but they displayed similar moderation in dealing with the copious quantities of food provided and their table manners were above reproach.

Even the children appeared to be eating with extreme moderation and during the whole of the festivities no unseemly discord emanated from the table at which they were congregated.

WHEN the time for speech making arrived, as unhappily it apparently must at even the best regulated of functions, the clergyman proposed the health of the newly wed couple, the lumber company manager eulogized the groom and the bride's former employer expatiated upon that young lady's virtues.

The master of ceremonies then called upon various of the Japanese guests scattered around the room for a few remarks.

Without exception the speakers were fluent and entirely unembarrassed. Some of them sat silently gazing down at the table before them for a minute or so after their names were called, doubtless marshalling their thoughts before rising and giving voice to them. Once upon their feet, however, there was no hesitation; no faltering. They said what they had to say and resumed their seats to the accompaniment of restrained hand-clapping.

AS I thoughtfully left the reception I was engaged in surveying a mental picture of what would have occurred had the newly-weds been a white laborer and a white domestic servant and the reception guests, friends and their children of the same class and color.

Readers can vision it for themselves.

One hundred adults and fifty children crowded in a stuffy room to which not a breath of fresh air would be voluntarily admitted, gorging themselves to satiation on free drink and food. Shrill-voiced mothers remonstrating with boisterous children to "mind their manners." Johnny Jones snitching a particularly luscious slice of cake from Willie Smith's plate and one or both of the yelling, scratching, kicking juveniles being forcibly removed from the building. Drunken protestations from Tom Brown when he was called upon for a speech. Incoherent stutterings from red-faced, embarrassed Peter Robinson when he was placed in a similar predicament. Nudging of one another by guests delighting in poor Tom and Peter's abashment. Loud comments and loud laughter on the part of all and sundry.

As is the case in the majority of our Pacific Coast ports, there is quite a large Japanese population in the town in which I live. The m[illegible] for the

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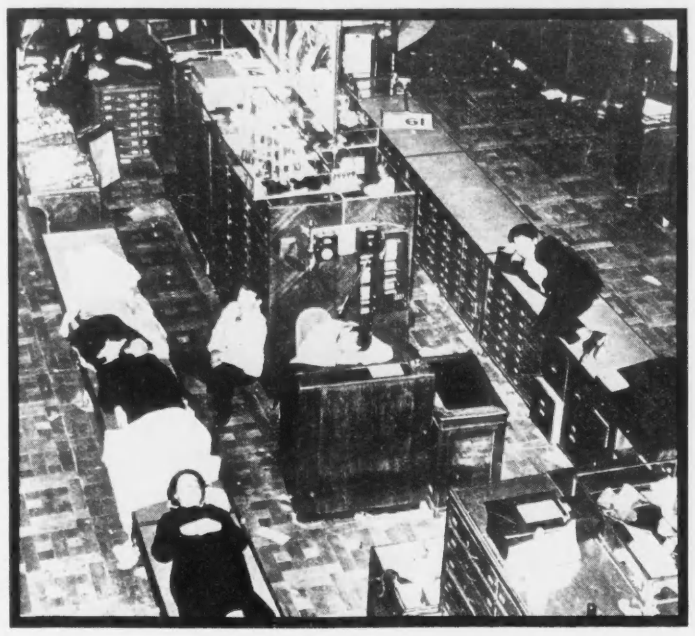
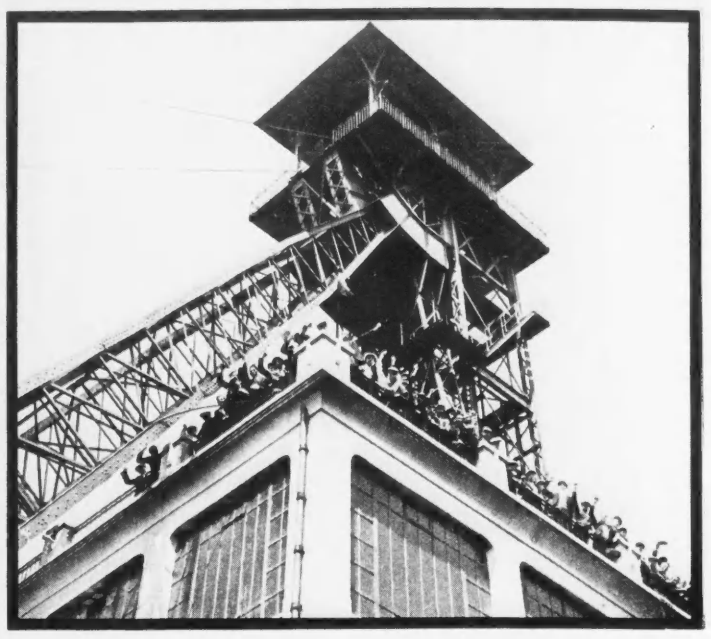
THE FRENCH INVENT A NEW TYPE OF STRIKE. Premier Blum's socialist Government was greeted during its first days in office by a series of widespread and apparently spontaneous strikes which threatened to cripple French industry. The new technique involved the workers remaining in the plants, often over nights and being fed by sympathizers. Scenes above show, *left*, miners with the Tricolor and the red flag at the top of a mining shaft in the Lens area. *Centre*, women employes of one of the largest department stores in Paris sleep on the counters. *Right*, strikers on a building of one of the biggest mines of the Lens district.





STATE SHOULD AID DEFENCE FOR POOR LITIGANT

BY F. R. SCOTT

This is the second of a series of four articles on Penal Reform by a noted member of the Law Faculty of McGill University. The third, which will appear shortly, will deal with the proposal that the length and nature of the sentence imposed after conviction should rest with a board of expert penologists and not with the court.

THE administration of the criminal law involves various activities. The police protect the citizens by arresting the law-breaker; he is taken to prison first to await trial, unless released on bail; the courts try and sentence him; he may then be fined, or sent to jail or the penitentiary, to be finally released on parole or on completion of sentence. At each of these stages—arrest, detention, trial, punishment, release into society—he is being influenced by the treatment he receives. Reform measures may be considered in relation to these different stages in the criminal's treatment.

Let us think for a moment about the work of the police. It is every citizen's duty to maintain order, and he may lawfully be called upon to assist in making an arrest or suppressing disorder. The police and armed forces of the state are simply special representatives of society to whom this duty is normally delegated. They are doing your job and my job. The citizen is thus responsible, at least morally, for the behavior of his agents.

THE character and behavior of the police are potent forces making for or against crime. Respect for law is the ultimate basis of law, and the attitude of the police very easily creates or destroys this respect. The ordinary citizen deals with policemen more than with any other representatives of the law. It is probable that the police forces in Canada occupy a higher place in the public regard than do those in the United States. Everything should be done to maintain this public approval, for its absence tends to make the citizen sympathize with the criminal. That is why the actions of the police on certain occasions in the past few years, notably at the Zynchuck funeral in Montreal in 1932 and during the relief camp trekkers' riot at Regina in 1935, did so much damage to the law and order they were supposed to be supporting. The method of handling excited crowds in the manner of the unarmed English bobbies is an art that obviously needs more study by Canadian police authorities; and a great part of the art will be found to consist in a saner attitude for the exercise of civil liberties. Freedom breeds respect, repression hatred, for law.

WHEN the police make an arrest, they should treat the prisoner with as much decency and courtesy as is consistent with their duty of restraining his liberty. He is an innocent man when taken into custody, and remains so until convicted in court. It is therefore wrong, if he must be detained in an ordinary jail pending trial, to subject him to the same conditions of imprisonment as prisoners serving their sentences. Yet this is still being done in many places in Canada where provincial jails accommodate both convicts and the man who has just been arrested. The giving of bail should also be reasonably accessible, so as to leave the accused as free as possible. It was an achievement of the 17th century constitutional struggle in England written into the Bill of Rights of 1688, that "excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." At present even moderate bail may be impossible to the workman or the destitute, so that the law here favors the well-to-do and penalizes the poor. Equally wrong is the practice of demanding unusually high bail from persons arrested for political crimes, so as to hold them in jail. The only purpose of bail is to make sure that the accused stands his trial; it should not be a form of punishment.

IN THE United States a notorious evil in police administration is the use of "third degree" methods to extort confessions from prisoners. This is simply the modern revival of the mediaeval use of physical or mental torture. Its adoption by the police naturally tends to create rather than to lessen crime, since it makes a farce of the whole judicial process, brings law into contempt, and frequently sends innocent persons to punishment. If Canada is tending to develop North American characteristics, the growth of this evil should be foreseen and guarded against. There is already strong indication of its existence in some parts of the country. This sort of behavior can be prevented by an alert public opinion, by raising the level of the police force, and particularly by a most careful scrutiny by judges of every supposed "voluntary" confession on which a charge is based. Two such "confessions" have recently had to be thrown out by the Quebec Court of Appeal, in the murder trials of the woman Chapdelaine and the boy Phillips. In both cases the person whom the police made to confess to murder was absolutely acquitted! How many innocent people, one wonders, do we hang every year in Canada?

ANOTHER matter of police administration that demands serious attention is the use of firearms. At present the law permits the police, not only to carry firearms, but to shoot down any person who attempts to escape arrest. A policeman, for instance, finds someone lurking in a lane on a dark night; at sight of the uniform the man starts to run; he is called upon to stop, refuses to obey and then is shot. It may happen that his only crime was some petty theft. Such a use of firearms does far more harm than good. It would be better that a few criminals should escape than that such violence should be an accepted part of law enforcement. Without disarming the police altogether, some further restrictions should be placed on this power of dealing death to *unconvicted citizens*. Perhaps certain officers only should be given arms. The ordinary policeman is scarcely a sufficiently trained or experienced person to be permitted so irrevocable a discretion. In the Zynchuck case in Montreal a constable calmly shot an unemployed man *in the back* during an eviction, and what is even more serious from the point of view of public opinion, a magistrate subsequently refused to issue a warrant for the constable's arrest on a charge of manslaughter. Just to make "law and order" quite clear and impressive on this occasion, the police—many of them in plain clothes so that they should be indistinguishable from ordinary citizens—charged into and roughly dispersed an orderly crowd who were attending the funeral of the victim. Such occurrences do incalculable damage to the moral basis of the law.

THE modern criminal trial is a process by which the State brings a person to court, charges him with a crime, producing the evidence to prove the charge, and asks for punishment. A judge or magistrate hears the arguments and weighs the evidence. If it is a jury trial the jury say whether the accused was guilty; the judge merely orders the punishment. But in the great majority of cases there is no jury trial at all, and then the judge decides on the question of guilt as well as imposing sentence. The idea that juries are a normal thing in criminal trials is a popular myth. In 1934, of the grand total of 368,234 convictions for all offences, there were less than 900 jury trials. As juries decline, the training and outlook of the judge becomes more important.

At the trial the State argument is presented by a Crown Prosecutor, who is paid out of public funds. The accused is entitled to hire a lawyer if he can afford one, but no public money is available for his defence if he is poor, except in so far as charitable organizations carry on such work. There is a Crown Prosecutor but no Public Defender; the citizen contributes to send the accused to prison, but not to try to keep him out.

From the theoretical point of view the criminal trial is a reasonably efficient fact-finding process. Its purpose is to establish whether or not the accused committed the act he is charged with, and our courts appear to do this with reasonable speed. Nevertheless there are certain weaknesses in their operation that should be noted, discussed, and if possible remedied. Without scrapping a general method built on the experience of centuries, it would be quite easy to make great improvements. It should never be forgotten that the more reliable, speedy and just the trial is, the more effective will be the suppression of crime. Any distrust of the courts, particularly of their impartiality towards rich and poor, class and class, race and race, weakens the general respect for law.

LET us consider some of the present weaknesses in the criminal trials. The evil results which follow from police pressure on the prisoner have already been mentioned; obviously third degree methods are a form of secret trial which takes place in the jail and which makes the subsequent public trial of little use. The duty of the police is to collect evidence, apart from this means, and to lay it before the court; it is not their duty to forestall the judge. Some people, notably Mr. Taschereau in Quebec, have suggested that a preliminary questioning of the prisoner ought to be made legal under our procedure; without arguing the merits of the proposal now permitted in France and some continental countries, but opposed to the whole tradition of the common law, it is sufficient to say that it should never be tolerated except in the presence of a judge and with proper safeguards for the protection of the accused. At present it occurs in the prison itself with no one but the policeman in control! For this reason a Royal Commission in England in 1929 urged that "no questioning of a person in custody about any crime or offence with which he is or may be charged should be permitted."

PROBABLY the greatest need at the moment, however, is the provision of legal defence for poor litigants. The principle that the law is the same for the rich as for the poor, at best a half-truth, is obviously worth little so long as the rich are able to engage counsel and the poor are not. The existing Legal Aid bureaus carried on by certain charities, and the voluntary work done by individual members of the Bar, are shamefully insufficient to meet the need. No man should be allowed to be put in danger of punishment who has not received independent advice as to his rights. Under present social conditions, with widespread unemployment and poverty, it happens every day that accused persons are sentenced undefended. Even though this occurs mostly on minor charges it is still a serious evil, since the man who once enters a jail enters the criminal class. What is more serious, the absence of counsel leaves it possible for the police, who are always anxious to secure conviction, to bribe the accused into pleading guilty with the promise of a more lenient sentence. Thus the police turn innocent people into criminals through fear, and increase the prison population unnecessarily. Instances of this practice have been frequently found by social workers in Canada and other countries, and are bound to occur when the accused has no friendly advice to rely on.

The provision of free legal aid, like the provision of free medical aid or free unemployment relief, is not to be undertaken without proper safeguards against abuse. Nevertheless this danger is no argument against the proposal. Common justice alone requires it. In the long run the cost of free aid will be found much less than the cost to society of the additional prison inmates who are created in its absence. As the legal profession in Canada today is making no attempt to deal with the problem effectively, the state should step in to fill the need. A Public Defender, or free legal aid offices, should be established out of public funds. Legal aid is a normal part of the judicial system in a great number of countries; Canada is very backward in meeting the need.

VICEROY WITH HIS MOTHER. His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir and Mrs. John Buchan, taken prior to their departure for the summer quarters in the Citadel at Quebec.

Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

"SLOW BOAT" (after the new film "SHOW BOAT"). —Cartoon by Strube, London.

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

the wolves. His defeat would now be a definite Conservative victory, and would be almost as disastrous to the prestige of the federal party among French-Canadians as if the Quebec federal chiefs were themselves directly implicated. With federal support, Mr. Godbout's chances of victory should be decidedly good. Mr. Gouin has been silenced, much sooner than we expected, and in a manner which apparently reduces his present political value to approximately zero. With Mr. Taschereau and his family out of the way, much of the resentment against the provincial Liberal party has been dissipated. Mr. Duplessis, in spite of dexterous efforts to evade it, has still to carry much of the burden of the unpopularity of federal Conservatism among the French-Canadians, which has not been at all diminished by the events of the last three years. He will not yet receive his full reward for the magnificent fight by which "he and he alone," in the language of the Montreal *Gazette*, "toppled the Taschereau administration from its precarious position." But he has laid the foundations of what promises to be a great career for himself and possibly an ultimate rebirth for his party.

THE FOREST MARRIAGE LAW

THE process of reconstructing the marriage law of the Province of Quebec by interpretation at the hands of Mr. Justice Forest goes on apace, and as none of the persons on whom His Lordship operates are disposed to carry an appeal to the Privy Council, His Lordship is enjoying an unusually free hand. His latest dictum is to the effect that it is the duty of a Protestant clergyman, and of the witnesses whom he summons to attend his ceremonial, to aid the Province of Quebec in enforcing the Catholic view of marriage, including the particular item that a baptized Catholic cannot be married except by his or her parish priest. His Lordship does not put it exactly in those terms, but he uses the phrase "clandestine marriage" for the marriage of a Catholic otherwise than in accordance with Catholic canon law, and declares that it is the duty of the Protestant clergyman, with the aid of the witnesses, to ascertain when a "clandestine marriage" is proposed to him and to refuse to perform it, notwithstanding that the parties may have acquired a licence from the Provincial Secretary.

We do not think that this view of the duties of the officiating clergyman is at all likely to commend itself to non-Catholics, clerical or lay, in the Province of Quebec. The general Protestant view of the marriage ceremony is that it is a religious ceremony with civil consequences, but that the civil consequences are looked after by the state through its licence-issuing authority. Mr. Justice Forest's declaration that the function of the witnesses is to "see that the contracting parties are free to marry" is absolutely contrary to the whole idea of marriage by licence as entertained by non-Catholics, who hold that their function is simply that of the witness to any other kind of contractual document, namely to afford corroborative evidence that the contract was actually entered into with proper formalities. Even His Lordship seems to realize that he is asking a great deal more than he ought from non-Catholic clergymen, when he adds the suggestion that the power of granting the licence should be transferred from the Provincial Secretary's Department to the Judges of the Supreme Court; this sounds like an admission that it is in the granting of the licence, and not in the holding of the subsequent ceremony, that further precautions are necessary.

The Protestant position in this matter would of course be immensely strengthened if Protestants, not only in Quebec but all over Canada, would accept the logical consequences of their own views, and admit that marriage can be validly contracted without any religious ceremony whatever. It is incredibly absurd that two persons who have no religious belief whatever should have to pay a clergyman to utter a religious formula over them before they can enter into the marriage relation. The maintenance of this requirement lends color to the view that the clergyman is a state functionary in a different, more direct and more responsible sense than the parent who has to report a birth, the doctor who has to report a contagious disease or certify a cause of death, or the employer who has to report a wage payment to his employee. When marriage takes place in virtue of banns the clergyman obviously *is* a state official in the fullest sense, but that procedure is now rare among Protestants; when it takes place in virtue of a licence the state official is the licence-issuer, and whatever the state wants to have done about the marriage should be done by him, Mr. Justice Forest to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOT VERY COURAGEOUS

THE extraordinary nature of the political régime under which the Province of Alberta is at present living was strikingly indicated last month, when in the first contested by-election since the Social Credit party came into power, an election held in the capital city of the Province, the Government did not even run a candidate. This must, we should imagine, be unique in the history of British parliamentary democracy. The seat was won by the Liberal candidate, who succeeded in obtaining slightly more than half the total votes, the rest being divided between a United Front candidate with strong Communist support and a C.C.F. candidate. The last named came in a very poor third.

It would have been no disgrace to the Government to be defeated in a constituency of this character; and one would suppose that with the influence at its disposal and the oratorical powers of its leader it could have secured at least a respectable second or third place in a four-entry race. But the policy of abstaining from the conflict is a complete confession of unwillingness to engage in public discussion of its policies and achievements. Mr. Aberhart has of course no need for the Edmonton seat, having an ample majority in the Legislature; but under the parliamentary system a Government is supposed to pay some attention to the views even of constituencies which it cannot hope to win.

The real reason for abstention is of course the wide-open split among the Social Credit adherents. The appearance of an Aberhart candidate would undoubtedly have been the signal for the appearance of a Douglas candidate to denounce the apostasy of the Aberhartites from all true Social Credit dogma. It is obviously desirable, from Mr. Aberhart's point of view, that public attention should be kept away from this cleavage as long as possible.

THE ISSUE OF SCRIP

THE "scrip" policy with which the Aberhart Government is endeavoring to finance itself at the expense of the more confiding of its followers is almost unbelievably naive. It is not difficult to secure a considerable amount of acceptability for an issue of self-depreciating fiat money with a low rate of depreciation, say two or three per cent. per annum; and such money relieves the Treasury of all liability for redemption in thirty or forty years. When the self-depreciating money has to compete with money which does not depreciate, the task is obviously harder; but even then much can be done by working up a spirit of patriotic hatred against the issuing authority responsible for the rival money, and a patriotic fervor for the support of the authority which puts out the depreciating kind. The Social Credit gospel is exactly the sort of religious faith to generate this fervor, and Alberta is exactly the sort of place to foster this hatred for Ottawa and St. James Street and the bankers and all their works. But the price must be reasonable. A fervor and a hatred which cost two or three per cent. per annum on one's average holdings of cash money is one thing; but a fervor and a hatred which can only be gratified at the price of fifty-two per cent. per annum is quite another.

The Alberta Social Creditites will undoubtedly accept Mr. Aberhart's scrip for a few weeks, in modest quantities, in the confident hope, each and every one of them, that they are going to be able to pass it on to somebody else before it has suffered any serious depreciation, or in other words before they have had to buy ten cents' worth of stamps in order to keep their dollar worth a dollar. As soon as they find that it is going to be very difficult to pass it on to somebody else—for a reasonable equivalent—in the required space of time, they are going to stop accepting it themselves. If Mr. Aberhart had been sensible about his depreciation rate, he might have kept his scrip running round for several years, and if he kept its total issue well within the amount which he must annually collect in taxes it might even have continued to be quoted at something near to par. But for this sort of stuff there is no hope.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SWIM

OUT of approximately six thousand cases of violent death which take place in Canada every year, the two chief single causes are drowning and motor vehicles. In 1933 drowning exceeded motors, with 1,044 to 955 deaths. In 1934 drowning increased, but motor vehicle fatalities increased even more rapidly, and overpassed drowning, the figures being 1,060 for drowning and 1,110 for motors. Each of these causes now accounts for about one in one hundred of all the deaths that occur in the Dominion.

Death by drowning is almost entirely preventable. If every Canadian could swim, the number of these cases would be reduced to about one-tenth. Learning to swim, at an early age, is both easy and pleasant, and entirely inexpensive. It is moreover extremely beneficial to the health. The Ontario Section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association has for some years past conducted a campaign in Ontario for the purpose of inducing as many as possible of the residents of that Province to learn to swim and to have their children and others taught. The results have been excellent, and this year the effort is to be resumed on a national scale.

Canadians are almost certainly the most aquatic people in the world, as is not surprising in view of the plenitude of their lakes and the warmth of their summers. But the price of their aquatic pleasures must inevitably be a very heavy toll of drowning fatalities, *unless* they make themselves the most universally practised swimmers in the world—which they obviously ought to be. We are progressing, but we have some distance to go yet.

PIERROT TO PIERRETTE

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

WHEN I am dead, my dear
Come with your stealing foot!
I'll not awaken nor hear:
Speak; but I shall be mute.

You will grow pale, having guessed
That I, who while I drew breath
Was a creature of song and jest,
Have learned silence of death.

Life was our carnival,
With its lamps of orange and rose;
But now the dew is at fall,
Now the petals close.

You will hear cuckoo-calls
Over the rain-tipped clover
Beyond our four walls,
Now that the masque's over.

You will see morning flame
And the willow-tassels shaken
And you will call on my name,
But I shall not awaken.

After the heat of the dance,
After the fevered breath,
After the change and the chance,
One thing remains—death.

I shall have found peace,
That only peace which endures;
I shall be given surcease
Of a stiller beauty than yours.

But stand by my turf, and sing
O the pearly petals will thrust
Where the thought of you, sweet as spring,
Quickens my heart's dust!

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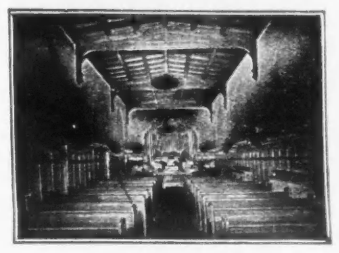

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NIPPONESE WEDDING

(*Continued from Page One*)

most part employed in lumbering and fishing. They have established their own colony, built their own recreation hall. Their homes are models of cleanliness; their gardens scrupulously tidy and magnificent with flowers. They themselves are quiet, decent, law-abiding citizens. If all residents of Canada were as law-abiding and decent, law courts and jails could be abolished.

Ships of all nations put into our port for lumber and with one notable exception a large proportion of the crews of these vessels devote their shore leave to staggering from beer parlor to liquor store, or dallying with young women of a type apparently indigenous to all sea-ports.

The exception are the Japanese sailors.

Every Nipponese appears to be a flower worshipper. Japanese sailors have each their individual garden growing in an old tin or box. When the weather is frosty these gardens are removed to the bowels of the ship; but immediately the sun puts in an appearance sailors come scampering up from below decks with their treasured gardens clasped to their bosom and lovingly bestow them in some spot where they can absorb needed light and heat.

When a Japanese lumber ship is in port members of the crew armed with trowels or small garden forks disappear amid the encircling woods. When they reappear they are proudly bearing some shrub or flower which they have gouged from mother earth in order to form an addition to their miniature sea-going gardens.

A FEW years ago I was in an Australian port when a unit of the Japanese fleet put in for a friendly visit. For days that city was overrun by Japanese sailors assiduously studying maps describing the show places of the locality. The little brown men were not in the slightest degree interested in which of the city hotels served the largest beer or the fieriest whiskey for sixpence; nor did they have any desire to know in what quarter resided the most accommodating women. All they were interested in was finding how best to reach the interesting places referred to in their maps.

An intelligent race, these Japanese people; an adaptable race. It is interesting and somewhat alarming to ponder on what part they are destined to play in world affairs.

—National Affairs

SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

OTTAWA.

THEY streak past from time to time on the streets of Ottawa; tanned and tousle-headed boys in dirty sneakers, rumpled slacks and fragmentary sweaters. Always they are going at the gallop. Always they are the centre of a jostling company. Yet always they have time to grin as they go by. Their grins are oddly familiar. They are more than familiar, they are knowing. They are as the salute of the initiate, the swift flash of fellowship that passes from emancipated slave to slave, the sign that commemorates a common bondage long endured and newly escaped.

You may think that you never saw this peeled-nose gangling youth in faded pants and disreputable sweat-shirt before, but you did. You saw him last arrayed in sober black and spotless linen standing, arms folded, hair swatched flat and face all respectful attention, beside the desk of the Leader of the House of Commons of Canada. You watched him from above speeding in silent patent leather slippers between the rows of egg-shaped bald spots to fetch and carry on the bald spots' owners' business. You admired him where he sat with his fellows upon the lowest step of the Speakers' dais stoically upholding his eyelids in fulfilment of a parliamentary page's duty while the dank floods of parliamentary language covered him through the dragging hours. No wonder that his grin, flung back in the race for Britannia and swimming, wakens swift recognition and memory as swift. . .

DE MORTUIS NIL be hanged. Old hands in the Gallery say that the first session of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada, now dead, was deader while it lived than last year's Senate Hansard. They say that no reporter alive, not even Fred Cook who remembers Sir Mackenzie Bowell, can remember speeches as dull. They say that the debates were no debates, and they are right. They were no more debates than a telephone directory is blank verse. They were cold plates of ready-cooked opinion whereon bologna and headcheese supplied from rival political packing houses were laid out in forty-minute slabs by industrious apprentice hirelings of the King's English. They were the receptacles of set speeches recited, in dull defiance of Bourinot and the Rules of Debate, direct from the typescript. They were partisan penny readings supported each in its own void by its own specific content. They were leftovers of a hard season's campaigning, flat echoes of election sound and fury signifying nothing, echoes in secondhand phrases and stale metaphors. In short and on the whole, they were awful and there were 3,250,000 words of them—all printed.

It was Hero Lamontagne who objected long ago to wasteful printing of parliamentary debates. "I think," he said, "our young governors will give infinitely little about what we are saying at the present time. Did I think that even if they do we ought not to minister to their folly."

AT THAT they were moments. Even the first session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Canada had them. Like manna in the wilderness, they came rather less regularly and not invariably from heaven, they came.

They came, and they remain in memory with more pleasant and less parliamentary things; such things as the Peace Tower bells tolling the last lovely hoarseness of a June day with music; such things as the housewifely robin that brought an a quality of flying ease in the hole in the wall of the parliamentary. It was while Mr. Dunning was setting his budget through and with a lot of fuss, too, such things as the great coming of night on Parliament Hill, the week when light lifts from the clock and stars are pale in a sky still molten with sunset and when the western river and sky, gold of opaque glass and tinted with silver, that is all places as beautiful as a dream are encompassed by the City Fathers, or are they here—sans?

But we get back to the Ottawa side of the street, perhaps, and return to the merely parliamentary moments.

BELIEVE it or not, the Senate Banking and Railway Committees did supply a good share of them. The Senate Banking and Railway Committees are assemblies of character. They sit, a dozen or so wary old political crabs, at a table doing business. Then, for a while, they pause to go through the oratorical motions, as rather they pause while Senator Dandurand goes through the oratorical motions held to be proper to elder statesmen. Then they return to the job in hand, cutting, in the deathless words of Mr. Jorrocks, the cackle and ramp to the fosses. There is remarkably little flubdub about the voice of the people being the Voice of God talked in a Senate Banking Committee. Or in a Senate Railway Committee. Life servants of the democracy have no need to flatter Demos. Elections do not interest them. Banks and railways do. In Banking and Railway Committees of the Senate the interest is well sustained. It is there that Ministers come to expound ministerial policy to critical Senators. The Australian Commonwealth's constitution provides that Ministers may appear in the Other House to defend their measures. The B.N.A. Act makes no such provision. In the Senate Banking and Railway Committees the lack is made good. Ministers come there, not exactly eagerly, but they come. It is entertaining practice and new, they say, since Senator Meighen undertook to put the starch in senatorial backbones.

Therefore, in a dull session the Senate Banking and Railway Committees were not dull. Moreover their hypocrisy average was low. It is not their duty to remind electors what fine fellows they are. It is their duty to promote, prune, approve or condemn legislation with a single eye to the country's good. If it be conceded that the country's good is inseparable from the good of certain privileged classes and special interests—as it may be, who knows?—then it cannot be denied that the Senate Banking and Railway Committees do their duty and do it with admirable despatch and directness. Even if it be not conceded, despatch and directness remain admirable, though there were signs toward the end that leading statesmen in Another Place did not find them so.

FIRST and most vocal of the dissenting statesmen was the Prime Minister of Canada. But Mr. King isn't really cross with the Senate, or its committeemen. How could he be? Here's the first session of the Eighteenth Parliament only over and already they have provided him with the essential stuffings of as soft a constitutional issue as ever a confirmed devotee of office fell back upon. Let the worst come to 1939 and no better issue turn up, there's sure to be Senate Reform. . . "The principle I am laying down is that there is no minority which is superior to the majority when that majority is the people of the country as a whole. . . Is this House of Commons to be controlled with respect to great transactions involving the finances of this country by the other House? . . . If mistakes are made, members of the Government will be answerable to their masters, the people of Canada, and to no Tory majority in the Senate." How could a Prime Minister be really cross with Senators who have given him excuse for declaiming like that any time he feels the need during the next four years? He couldn't. No politician could.

THE Right Honorable the Leader of the Opposition is in poorer luck. Some slight and passing annoyance with Senatorial doings in committee and out might even be forgiven him as he looks back. For, more than once in the session that is past, Mr. Bennett found himself in the painful position of an orchestra conductor who wants a little Mendelssohn for a change, trying to hit a harmonious compromise with woodwinds wedded to Wagner. Let him rap rap with his baton all he likes, he him pat the air never so soothingly in advance, he hasn't much chance of evoking a convincing Spring Song from the strings if the oboes and bassoons will tootle nothing but the March of the Valkyries. Even if the First Oboe sticks to Wagner all alone, disharmonies develop, more especially if the First Oboe's note is hereditary North of Ireland.

TAKE the fate of the Government's Combines Act for example. Mr. Bennett said that he thought insistence on the Meighen amendment ill-advised. He is said to have said further that he thought the Conservative commander in the Senate must have misunderstood the bill or the situation or something. Otherwise, so Mr. Bennett is said to have said, Senator Meighen would not have done as he did when, against argument, persuasion and the temperate counsels of his titular Leader, he rallied his senatorial majority to him and refused to let the evidence clause of the Act pass unamended.

But Mr. Bennett's thoughts on political expediency struck no answering chord in Senator Meighen's heart. Neither did Senator Dandurand's sentiments on surrender, though presented in an auspicious hour. It was when the much-traveled Combines Bill had completed its last round trip and come back to the Red Chamber bringing its rejected amendment behind it that Senator Dandurand spoke of surrender. All things considered, the Leader of the Liberal Senators said, he thought his Right Honorable colleague might now bow to the unanimous will of Another Place and the wisdom of the law officers of the Crown and waive his amendment. Then the Honorable Senator's Right Hon. Colleague answered and said: "Whutt furr?"

WILL ARRANGE CORONATION. The Earl of Stanhope who has succeeded the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore as First Commissioner of Works in the British Cabinet. Among the duties of his new office will be the arranging of details of the official functions in connection with the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VIII next year.

IT IS set down against future sessions that when the easy and pleasant Canadian accent of Senator Meighen shifts without warning to the unadulterated Ulster of its ancestry the argument is over as far as Senator Meighen is concerned. The Combines Act argument was no exception to the rule. There were more conferences. There was another meeting of the Senate Banking Committee. But they made no difference. The doom of combines investigation was sealed for the session. Mr. King was assured of one more useful chunk of stuffing for his Constitutional Issue. Mr. Bennett's Spring Song of Conservatism was indefinitely postponed. The Right Hon. Senator from Saint Mary's had said "Whutt furr?" After that it was over. Only two or three hundred thousand words of bootless argument about such things as wheat board accounts. Mr. Dunning said in five thousand or so that he didn't cook them and Mr. Bennett said in fifty-five thousand or so that he didn't say he did, he only said they were cooked—and the pages were free to go swimming.

The odd commissioner commissioning around the Chateau is the only sign that the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Canada has been.

LAST Awful Bromide: "We should I think take the best from our collective ideals. I just want to leave that thought with you."—Anon., M.P.

• •

Max Mefoofsky, we just learned at this tardy date, came over on the same boat that brought back Greta Garbo.

"Hmmm," hmm'd Mefoof, as he ankled down the gangplank, "sotch a movveluss improvements — dey got cushions on de gengplenk!"

"Cushions, my heye!" screamed Greta, "gat huff my feet!"—*Walter Winchell in the New York Daily Mirror.*

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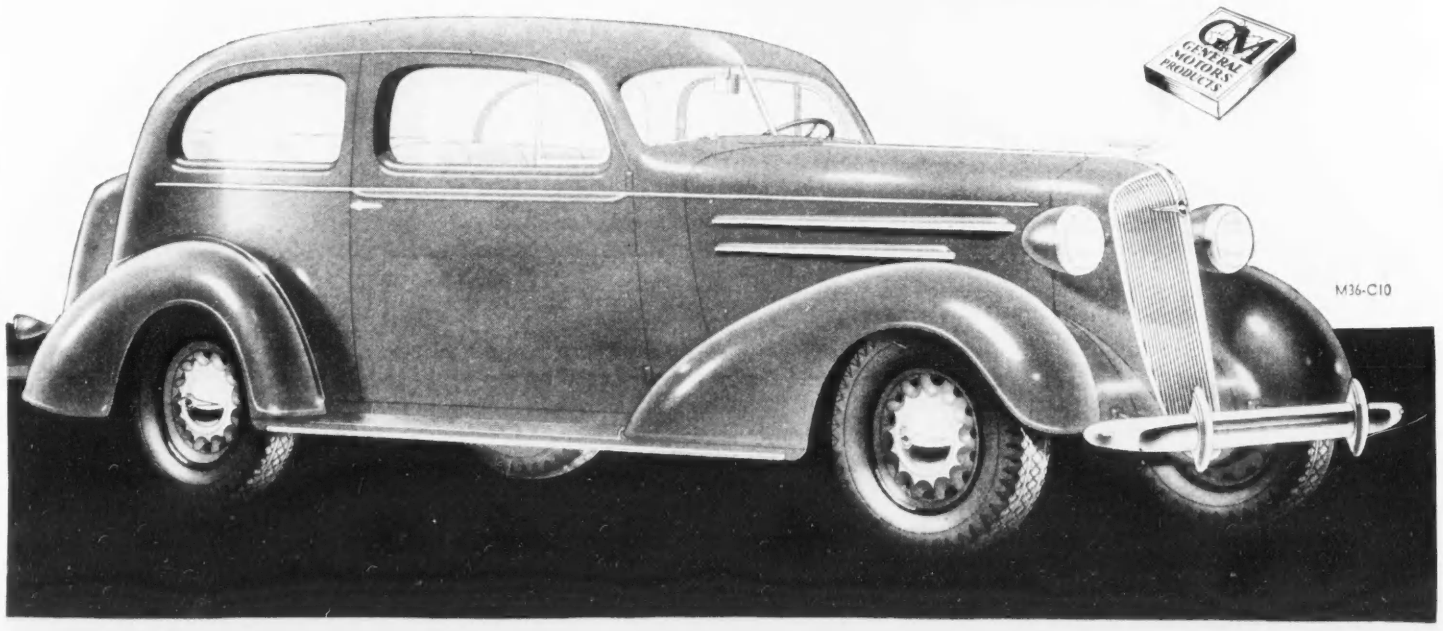

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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

BY J. ALEX. AIKIN

HARMONY and wise guidance were abundantly evident at the Philadelphia convention of the Democratic party. Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner were nominated for President and Vice-President by acclamation and without the formality of a vote. For a national convention under such circumstances there was plenty of enthusiasm for the candidates and ardent support for the platform, and for the active leaders, like Chairman James A. Farley and Senator Robert F. Wagner, who drafted the platform. There are differences within the party over matters of policy, but not to extent of a split. Conservative right wingers like Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia have reasoned with their associates in and out of Congress, but will nevertheless go forward with the party in the campaign.

The President's Saturday night address of acceptance was an example of an inspired man voicing the sentiments and principles which he had labored to apply over three and a half years, and upon which he had been actively employed all week. The platform is no mere statement of facts and party principles; it is the living address of the Democratic party and its leader to the American people. Protection of the family and the home; establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people, and aid to those overtaken by disaster; these obligations will never be neglected by the Democratic party, is the declaration.

THE personality of Roosevelt is the great asset of the Democratic campaign managers, and James A. Farley has been making the most of his advantages with smooth, carefully planned strategy and well balanced decisions on immediate problems.

Policy? What is it? A chart to be followed? Far better a Leader in whom the people repose their confidence. Republic, monarchy, democracy or dictatorship; given the Leader, the people follow him. Roosevelt, the current personal representative of the Hudson River democratic aristocracy, meets their ideal; the people follow him. Much of the chatter about dictation by the President to Congress is explained by his personality. Senators and representatives warm up to him; they want to be with, not against, him in the eyes of the people. Democracy is a success when the leaders are able men; it may be a failure, if the people are left to their own resources.

There appears to be an intense feeling against Roosevelt in some quarters, on the part of some who consider his policy designed against the wealthy and the well-to-do. But any general survey will convey the finding that taxation in the United States bears lighter on wealth and income than in most modern countries.

IN HIS speech at Little Rock, Ark., June 19, the President was at one with the people of Texas and Arkansas in their centennial celebrations. He appreciated the events of a century ago: the decisive action of Jefferson in the Louisiana purchase of 1803, which had no positive constitutional backing. But that ardent and conservative American embraced the opportunity to obtain a huge empire for a trifle and rid North America of interference from Spain and France, whose explorers, Hernando de Soto, and Marquette and Joliet had covered the Mississippi territory when the civilization of the Atlantic seaboard was still in its infancy. There was no appeal to the Supreme Court on the Louisiana purchase, even though Jefferson acted without the unanimous approval of every member of the legal profession.

In words of recognition for the great services of Andrew Jackson, whose retirement from politics was coincident with the statehood of Arkansas in 1836, and whom he credited with having deflected the course of his country's progress from the stagnant marshes of a seaboard oligarchy into the channels of pure democracy, the President placed emphasis on the idea that the Jacksonian Democracy assured, not only the frontiersmen but all Americans, that it will never be possible for any length of time for any group of the American people, either by reason of wealth or by learning or inheritance or economic power, to retain any mandate, any permanent authority to arrogate to itself the political control of American public life.

The simplicity of pioneer life had vanished, the President proceeded. Mechanization of industry and mass production had put unparalleled power in the hands of the few.

The Philadelphia platform sets forth that while the forty-eight States must continue to function, economic and social problems of this emergency can only be dealt with effectively by the federal Congress and Executive, within the constitution. As amendments are required to enable Congress to legislate to meet the demands of the time, they will be sought so that Congress and the legislatures may, each in its proper jurisdiction, enact laws which will adequately regulate commerce, protect public health and safety, and safeguard economic security. That is the method of President Roosevelt and the Democratic party for dealing with the constitutional problem.

WHO is William Lemke, candidate of the new Union party for the presidency, whose aspirations carry apprehension to Democratic assurance in North and South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota? He appears to many Americans as a character in the dramatis personae of one of Martha Ostenso's books. Interesting perhaps, but otherwise unknown.

Lemke was a member of the 74th Congress for a North Dakota constituency. That there is a live element behind him was made clear when in mid-May the House got out of control and voted 220 to 153 for the Frazier-Lemke bill for issue of three billion dollars in greenback currency, to be loaned to farmers at 1½ per cent. for redemption of farm mortgages. The inflation group, long held under strict control, broke loose and enjoyed themselves for a day or two. Then party leaders and whips recalled them to discipline, and the House recanted its attitude. It would have been a handicap if President Roosevelt had been compelled to oppose inflation within the party.

DR. H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Principal of Ridley College, St. Catharines, from a recent portrait by John Russell.

Lemke's Union party will prove to be a rallying centre for that numerous inflationist element in the northwestern States. Lemke takes the constitution literally when it states, article one, section eight, that the Congress has power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. The sky is the only limit for the Lemke men when it comes to currency. The Union party platform undertakes that with establishment of a national bank of issue, retirement of all tax-exempt and interest-bearing bonds would follow, together with all certificates of indebtedness of the federal government. Farm mortgages would be taken over, and production at a profit assured for all farmers. All employable workers would be assured of employment at living annual wages.

The Union party has some backing, of the kind that indicates it will be the Cave of Adullam for the discontented. Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest exponent of the National Union for Social Justice, has cast in his support with the Union party, after finding that his persistent efforts had failed to win recognition with the major parties. Dr. Francis E. Townsend, advocate of the $200 per month retiring allowance for all of sixty years and over, has intimated that his supporters are free to follow Lemke. Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who wears the robe of Huey Long in the Share the Wealth movement, grew eloquent in New York in antipathy for the old line parties and the money changers. In brief, the Union party offers an outlet for extremists and disappointed ones who are unwilling to go over to the regular socialist party under Norman Thomas.

IT IS too early to make any reliable forecasts of the results of the campaign, or to estimate what is the probable effect of the new Lemke Union party. By the time of its convention, called for August, the situation may have developed so that the outlook will indicate what, if any, important effect is likely to follow the break.

The indefinite character of the term "New Deal" is to be thought of in relation to policy, platforms and prospects. The Democrats have endorsed the record and policy of the Roosevelt administration, with reference to agriculture, social security, regulation of industry, and relief. The Republican platform approximates to similar standards, but it might appear incongruous for some elements connected with that party to recite a creed including collective bargaining and economic justice for the farmer, apart from tariff tinkering, which in past days proved to be a delusion with farmers.

The platform is said to be Roosevelt's; it reflects his broad, generous mind. It avoids reference to minor issues, is strong and positive on major questions, and expresses the national and international status of the United States in terms which magnify the honor and fealty of the American people and nation. It impresses the idea that to belong to any other political party or group is for the man or woman to miss a part in a national emergency.

The good neighbor policy in foreign relations is upheld as one to be maintained by the United States. Opposition to war as an instrument of public policy, strong defence against aggression, incessant labor for world peace, elimination of private profits from war, if it comes, comprise the main planks in the foreign policy platform, making a worthy statement of national position which will not only appeal to the great majority of Americans but will surely lift the United States of America in the estimate of foreign observers and well-wishers of that country and its president.

The platform declares for a stabilized and sound currency, together with recognition of the fact that the dollar is in a high place in exchange, that deflation has been stopped, that business and international trade can proceed with confidence, and that interest rates are lower than for 28 years.

IN STRICTLY domestic affairs, farm economics hold an honored position in the Democratic platform. It is not merely a statement of policy, but also a finger-point as to what has been and is being done, through methods in operation for farmers. Soil conservation, efforts at improvement of marketing farm products, are set forth. Net farm income doubled, farm indebtedness reduced, applied methods to restore soil fertility and prevent soil erosion, a fair relation between production and demand, with due regard for consumers, all on the principle of plenty not scarcity, suggest leadership on the big farm problem. Efforts at control over a difficult situation appear in the application of the policy for purchase and retirement of sub-marginal land.

The Democratic party will persist, in support of the policy of the Roosevelt administration, in efforts at regulation of industry, in maintenance of the rights of workers to collective bargaining, freedom of organization apart from interference of employers, fair wages, shorter hours and improved conditions of labor.

The BACHELOR'S COLUMN

Evening Recipe

I OFTEN think a nice, cool drive in the country would be great stuff these warm summer evenings . . . But then I remember that everybody else is thinking the same thing . . . And doing it . . . In other words, that the season of traffic jams and dented fenders is with us again . . . So I generally wind up by taking a walk through the park and topping it off with a fragrant Bachelor before bed time . . . That leaves me cool, calm and collected . . . And ready for a good night's sleep. I'm passing the recipe on to you . . . But the cigar must be a Bachelor.

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★ "CARRIER" is the medical term for a person who carries infection. People infected with Athlete's Foot are "carriers." They spread the disease wherever they tread barefoot. That is why reports state that a large proportion of the adult population suffers from Athlete's Foot at some time or other.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. HEPBURN AND GOD

IN TIME no doubt the whole matter of "Green Pastures" will be straightened out one way or the other, without any help from us. The Ecclesiastical Jury will lay down their decision and Mr. Hepburn will yield or stand firm. In the meantime we are still awfully curious about one or two points that Premier Hepburn hasn't cleared up. He has made it clear that God doesn't talk dialect or wear a Prince Albert coat and smoke seegars, but he hasn't told us what God actually does do. What is God really like, Mr. Hepburn?

It would help us a great deal to know as we are thinking of writing a folk-play ourselves, based on the simple, trusting notions of Heaven and God as they exist in the mind of an Ontario political leader. Our idea would be to represent God as an energetic youngish man, wearing a double-breasted sack suit. He would be supported by Gabriel, a highly respectable, public-spirited archangel (Mr. J. P. Bickell) and the action would turn on God's decision to rebuke the blasphemous (Marc Connelly, Roark Bradford and Warner Brothers), who are misleading God's chosen people (the Ontario electorate). Antiphonal choruses would be provided by the liberal and conservative press. The whole notion is just in the rough as yet but the idea is to throw light on the simple child-like working of political psychology. The play, if it works out as planned, will be reverent, touching, naive, and slightly humorous.

"FURY"

"FURY," which is built about a lynching episode in a small American town, is one of the most impressive pictures to reach here in months. It sets down with dramatic and brutal realism almost every aspect of that strange insanity which turns a respectable community into a collective outlaw. "Fury" attacks not only the stupid savagery of the mob but the political cowardice and vandalism that first makes lynching possible, then allows it to go unpunished. The picture is weakened considerably towards the end because the director has had to work out the general theme in terms of personal vengeance and because the horror so clearly revealed in the opening sequences as an attack on civilization becomes in the end merely an outrage perpetrated against a single individual. Taken as a whole, however, "Fury" is a truly remarkable picture, not only because of its sociological significance but because it is strange horror and excitement with which Director Fritz Lang has invested its audiences. The mob, even in the climatic shots, is never shown en masse but is revealed simply as horror and threat; in the distorted individual faces picked out from the crowd, in its echo in the thud of orchestral music, most unforgettably of all in its reflection in the agonized face of the victim.

The acting throughout is exceptionally capable and intense. Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sidney, as the victims of mob violence, are moving and sincere, and the minor parts, especially those played by the townpeople who first commit the outrage then try to escape its consequences, are handled with unusual skill. In fact everyone connected with this picture seems to have felt the full excitement and intensity of its underlying theme. "Fury" offers no solution to the problem it presents and only a perfunctory resolution of the theme. Nevertheless it is a picture of exceptional vitality and consequence and shouldn't be missed by anyone.

"PRIVATE NUMBER"

IT'S hard to imagine how the movie people came to use "Private Number" as a vehicle for Loretta Young, or indeed for anyone. Maybe they thought that people are inclined to take what's given to them in the dogdays without making a fuss, or even without noticing what they're getting. Anyway "Private Number" is right out of the repertoire of an old-fashioned traveling stock company, or maybe even a showboat. Miss Young plays the part of a beautiful housemaid employed by a rich family with a handsome only son (Robert Taylor). Soon the son meets the lovely girl and after that one thing leads to another right up to the family scene in the library and that earliest cry of class-consciousness in the theatre: "No, I'm not good enough to marry your son. I'm only good enough to have his baby!" Presently the family starts suit for annulment and Miss Young slips on a counter-suit for support and just as a lesson to them starts running up bills for Park Avenue rentals, chiffon hostess frocks, etc. ("I don't want anything for myself. I only want it for my baby.") If you want to know how all these morbid conflicts resolve themselves I'm afraid you'll have to go to "Private Number" yourself and find out, as I didn't stay to discover. Maybe you'll be able to enjoy its undoubtedly rich old-fashioned flavor. It's genuine Ham what Am.

BACK ON THE SCREEN. W. C. Fields and two friends as they appear in "Poppy", the veteran comedian's new film.

MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

AT THE fourth Promenade Symphony Concert the Cesar Franck Symphony in D minor turned up once more in full canonicals. (If I may be forgiven the pun) and appears as popular as ever, judging from the applause. In the first two movements the orchestra was at the very top of its form, and there can be little doubt by now that the slightly different arrangement of the wood-wind section is responsible for the improvement in intonation. The last movement, however, appeared to meander unduly, and gave a rather sad impression of falling apart, due, I think, to rather too frequent variations in tempo, which resulted in some of the entries not being quite nicely in place. There was also a slight tendency for the climaxes to be anticipated.

After the intermission the orchestra played first the Scherzo from Tschaikovski's Fourth Symphony, that delightful and skittish little pizzicato movement interpolated into the midst of this somewhat lugubrious work and which always does so much toward restoring the audience to normal and gives their handkerchiefs a chance to dry. Relieved of the rest of the symphony it makes a charming and vivacious number, and the orchestra played it with excellent poise.

Following this was played Tschaikovski's concert overture, "Romeo and Juliet" while on the stage a group from the Play Workshop directed by Herman Voaden danced the drama itself, as it is presumably unfolded by the music. This rather unsatisfactory idea was carried out with neatness and some beauty of gesture and lighting and it was certainly not the fault of the dancers or the producer that it appeared singularly ineffective. The weakness seems to lie—as with so many things of this sort—in the idea itself. Tschaikovski's music is, no doubt, very beautiful, and may well be the result of the effect which Shakespeare's play evoked in him. But the impression having passed through the reflective medium of the composer's mind cannot arouse, in any other mind sensations comparable to those which will be aroused by the original play. The overture is the musical expression of the emotions evoked in the composer's mind by Shakespeare's play. In no other mind would quite the same sensations be aroused, nor would the expression of these emotions find the same form. And there is no earthly reason why they should. But this being so it would appear to be folly to endeavor to attach, or rather fit, to the music the plot of the play, which is what the dancers attempted to do.

And quite apart from the music it must at once be evident that you cannot dance a plot, except, perhaps, in some rigidly formal ballet, and in consequence the dancing which was frequently graceful and beautiful in itself would have been infinitely more significant if permitted to fall naturally into its own form, and not be rather obviously forced into one which did not suit it. The fallacy is clear. The play, "Romeo and Juliet" may awake in any reader or auditor an aesthetic emotion. In fact if the party in question possesses the least sensitivity it will certainly do so. But that emotion re-projected in another art form can never be "Romeo and Juliet" and will naturally suffer from being pinned, however roughly, to the original plot, when it should be free to choose its own form. Keats' "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer" is a case in point. There the emotion felt by the poet is not dragged, interpretatively, as it were, point by point over the whole length of Homer's story, but is expressed formally in a sonnet. And in spite of Keats' tolerably well known opinion of the sonnet, it is generally conceded that this particular one is not altogether devoid of merit.

But it would take too long to even outline an entire theory of aesthetics, and it is better to return to the Promenade concert which concluded its program with Tschaikovski's March Slav, which I overheard some remark must have something to do with the slaves. This theory is, I think, tenable. In response to enthusiastic applause the orchestra played the Waltz from the same composer's ballet "The Sleeping Beauty."

GEORGE BRENT AND BETTE DAVIS in a scene from "The Golden Arrow".

PAUL ROBESON, one of the chief attractions of "Showboat".

RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

MONDAY: After several weeks of playing pussy wants a corner and musical chairs, radio programs have settled down for the summer.

Most of the programs of serious music have left the air until the autumn but a few are still being broadcast. Sponsored features must of necessity occupy the evening hours on American networks, but it seems a pity that "Everybody's Music," which is presented on Sunday afternoons by the Columbia Broadcasting System, comes at a time when most of the population are far afield and those at home have no special urge to improve their minds. Howard Barlow directs the orchestra on this program and Henry M. Neely gives a talk about what is going to be heard.

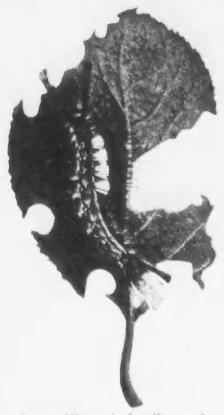
May be mistaken, but have an idea that both Mr. Barlow and Mr. Neely would, if they knew of it, be more amused than shocked at my treatment of the broadcast which featured the works of "contemporary modernists"—to borrow Mr. Neely's phrase. During the playing of "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," by Delius, closed my eyes for a second; opened them and murmured, "But Delius never wrote that!" Ronald, who suddenly materialized from nowhere, told me it was extraordinary what some people could sleep through. Realized that Delius had been replaced by Stravinsky without my being any the wiser, and that the orchestra was now playing Ravel's "Bolero." In spite of this *faux pas* (it has not happened again) am a staunch admirer of "Everybody's Music" and offer my thanks to the C.B.S. for sending it to their network.

WEDNESDAY: Comedians are gradually leaving the air for the summer. Among those who remain are Ken Murray and Ed Wynn. As no two nations have the same ideas regarding humor, and comedians on American programs naturally concern themselves with what they hope will be thought amusing by the people of the United States, do not, as a Canadian, feel competent to pass judgment on their efforts. Solitary exception to this ruling is Jack Benny whose brand of fun is one which I can both understand and appreciate. Find the others amusing at times, but am usually more interested in their supporting casts than in themselves. Generally consider the orchestra most entertaining part of the broadcast.

Think a great opportunity awaits Canadian artists and script writers if they can evolve a style of wit and humor that is characteristic of their own country. So far Gentleman Jim seems to be the only contributor, except spasmodically, to entertainment in the lighter vein in Canada.

SATURDAY: After several weeks of listening to new features of the Radio Commission have decided that one of the brightest and most original programs is "Musical Merry-Go-Round," which is directed by Percy Faith. Current dance tunes run mythical races with each other and the winner is decided by the

(Continued on Next Page)



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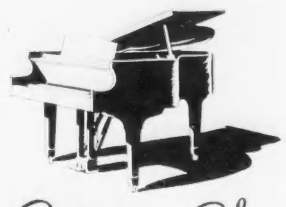

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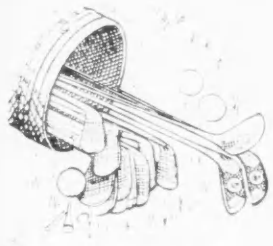

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Canadian Pacific

"KABALINE IN MOVEMENT," by Victor Brauner, at the Surrealist Art Exhibition now on view in London, England. Some of the pictures at this show have been widely denounced as being degenerate, rather than serious studies of the "subconscious mind" as claimed by the artists. A case of eight of the exhibits was just rescued by exhibition officials as the Customs authorities were about to burn it as obscene; the officials admitted that two of the pictures were unsuitable for public exhibition, and they were sent back to Copenhagen.

"JAY" AT THE B. B. C.

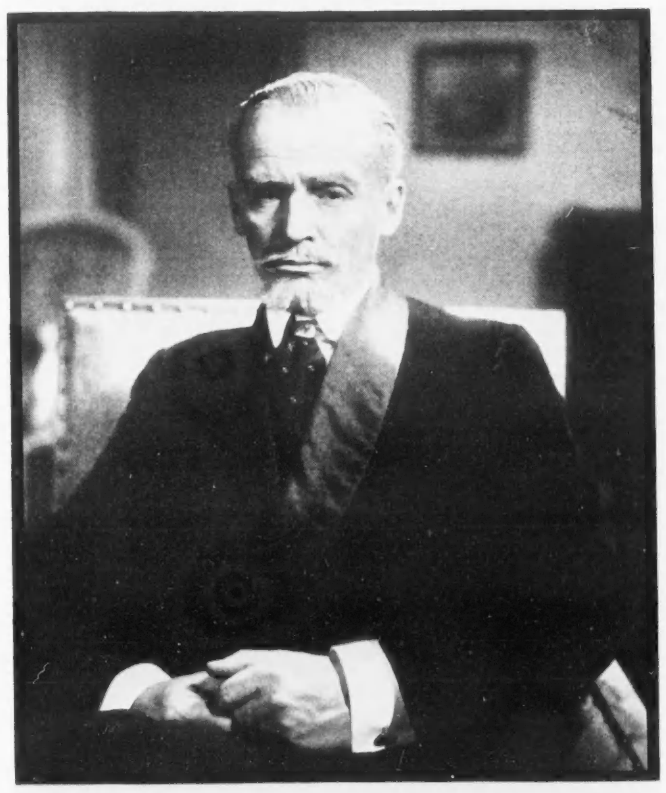
Our Staff Photographer, "Jay" of SATURDAY NIGHT, *during his visit to England was asked by the B.B.C. to broadcast on a wavelength and at an hour specially suited for transmission to Canada. Conditions in Toronto were unfortunately hostile to good reception, but the broadcast, which took place on June 16, was heard in many other parts of Canada, especially in the West. After the customary "Hello Canada", "Jay" continued:*

IT SEEMS fitting that I should be favored with this opportunity to talk to you on the eve of my departure for home. The assignment that brought me to England has proved to be a very happy one indeed. I have been privileged to meet many men and women whose names are not as well known in Canada and other parts of the Empire, as they are here in England; and their expressions of goodwill I am bringing back with me. My work has not only brought me in contact with those who occupy high places, but it has also placed me in touch with those who rarely come into the limelight and they too, have made me feel that here, in the "Old Country", as we call it, Canada in England is something very definite and very vital.

This morning I spent over an hour with Lord Greenwood. We met and had our talk in his study at Gray's Inn. Occasionally, my thoughts would drift back to that pretty little town of Whitby, in Ontario, where Lord Greenwood was born; surely there they must speak with real pride of this son, who has become so great in English public and industrial life. He came from there to the heart of the Empire to reap for his labors honor and wealth, and now he has chosen to spend the years that are left in surroundings and an atmosphere that took me, as we talked about Canada, back to the days when there was no Canada, no Whitby, no Empire, as we know it today. For Gray's Inn was Gray's Inn when Elizabeth was Queen; when Dick Whittington and his cat sat and heard the bells of Bow Church chime out their challenge to return and become thrice Lord Mayor of London. I heard those bells last Sunday, and as I photographed the tower of St. Mary-le-Bow, I wondered if they had any message for Canada and Canadians. Indeed they have, for on July the first, they will ring out, as they have in many other years, an invitation for all Canadians to meet within the church on this, the national holiday of Canada, to commemorate and give praise for our well-being and offer prayers for our future.

NOT in five minutes, no, not in one thousand five minutes, could I tell you the story of Canada in England. As I sit here it flashes through my mind like a fast moving picture. I see myself standing in a foundry, that was once an inn, where highwaymen would meet. But today, a set of bells are being blessed by the Bishop of London, and soon they will ring out their message to the people of New Westminster in British Columbia. I watch a game of billiards in a public billiard room quite close to the heart of London. This room is indeed Canada in England, for it was here that some of the Fathers of Confederation met and first discussed a united Canada. In a lovely English garden in Maida Vale, I'm having tea with that great Canadian artist, Mr. Walter S. Allward. For fourteen years he has worked to build Canada's Memorial at Vimy Ridge. In a few weeks, over six thousand Canadians will sail to England to make a pilgrimage to this spot in France that is written deep in the hearts of us all. Many thousands more will join them here.

In public life; in art and letters; in banking, science and medicine; in the church, and in all the services to humanity, Canada in England plays a real part. In the history and the traditions of this England I find a history and many traditions that should be written in every Canadian school-book, and when on Friday next I turn my eyes towards home, I know that I shall be the richer for my stay in England.



BARRY JONES, as he appeared in "Promise", the stage play which had a successful run at the Shaftesbury Theatre in London. Mr. Jones and Maurice Colbourne are planning to produce the latter's new play, "Charles I", in August

THE RADIO DIARY

(Continued from Page 6)

votes of people who have sent in suggestions regarding what they would like to hear. Am much impressed by Mr. Faith's talent for making striking and unusual arrangement of numbers played by his orchestra. Do not consider myself an authority on jazz, but shall be surprised if this young musician does not accomplish great things in his chosen field. There is a smoothness and precision about the performance of his orchestra which means many hours of concentrated work on the part of all concerned. Am sure this half hour of dance music in an unusual setting is meeting with the approval of listeners in all parts of Canada.

Am pleased that Gordon Calder is taking a prominent part in Commission activities. During the heyday of the crooner and lugubrious and sad-voiced tenor Mr. Calder aroused my interest and earned my gratitude by singing the choruses of popular songs in a cheerful manner. There has been a change of heart among radio singers since then, but very few get into their voices the overtone of gaiety which makes Mr. Calder's interpretation of the song of the moment so attractive. Have not been able to decide whether he is a tenor or a baritone, and don't think it matters anyway.

MUSIC NOTES

A SCHOLARSHIP of the value of $250.00 annually, to be known as the Ada Wagstaff Scholarship, has been presented to the Toronto Conservatory of Music by Mrs. James Harris, a former student of the Conservatory. This will be available for the first time next season and will be awarded to a student residing in Toronto, preferably one whose principal subject is Piano.

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THE FASCIST MYTH

"Under the Axe of Fascism," by Gaetana Salvemini. Toronto, Macmillans. $3.00.

BY EDGAR McINNIS

IT'S a wise child that knows his own fatherland, especially when in exile. But it is not always wise or even possible to publish that knowledge abroad. Political proscripts who escape beyond the reach of an antagonistic dictator may be personally safe, but unwise words are apt to bring reprisals against their property or their relatives. Hence the self-imposed silence of many distinguished refugees from Italy and Germany.

Hence, too, the great and courageous service of Professor Salvemini as a publicist. For years he has been one of the leading critics of the Fascist régime in Italy. His books and articles have uniformly shown the virtues of true scholarship in their copious documentation and their balance in presentation. The present volume maintains this high level, and has the vigor of style proper to an author who is on the attack.

In a sense, the book is an indirect tribute to the success of Fascist propaganda. So much is constantly appearing about the miraculous transformation wrought by Mussolini in Italy, so many writers of established reputation have accepted and reproduced the flattering picture of a new regeneration, that the general public may be excused for accepting the claims as true. Professor Salvemini presents the other side of the picture in an effective counterblast which shatters these glittering illusions and reveals the depressing reality underlying the Fascist myth.

To the informed student his general conclusions will be no great shock. It has long been obvious that the imposing paper structure of the corporative state has comparatively little existence in reality. It is equally clear that Fascist claims to a true economic democracy are merely

VINCENT SHEEAN

lip service to world opinion. And suspicion has lingered that the abolition of strikes has not been an unalloyed boon to the workers, and that the "spontaneous" acceptance of successive and drastic wage cuts was not entirely due to an unprompted patriotic impulse. What this book does is to confirm these impressions and give them solid foundation by citing chapter and verse—and citing them with unconcealed gusto from unimpeachable Fascist sources.

Professor Salvemini does not attempt to give a comprehensive picture of the whole of Italian life or of the philosophy of the Fascist régime. What he does is to examine a single aspect—the much publicized idea of the corporative state. He traces its origin, analyzes its structure, and describes its effect on the lot of the Italian people. And anyone who thinks that Mussolini has evolved a planned economy which operates for the benefit of the nation as a whole should avoid this volume if he wishes to retain his illusions.

For the evidence is conclusive. The corporative state was slow in evolving; it was hailed as a reality long before it had any existence whatever; and now that its organization has been partially realized, the hollowness of the sham is fully apparent. The idea of economic self-government and labor working in harmonious co-operation is completely at variance with the facts. What does exist is political control by the Fascist party of the economic life of the country; but this control operates in practice on behalf of the large industrial and financial enterprises. To this the standards of the masses are sacrificed. The Labor Court, which is supposed to hold the just balance that will make strikes unnecessary, operates in fact to bring about reductions in wages in order that industry may continue its profits. The ostensible effort to shorten hours is riddled with exceptions which have practically become the rule. The success of the drive to lower wages is in contrast to the ineffectiveness of the drive against prices; and the statistics even Fascist statistics show the grim effect on the national standard of life. And it can be small consolation to those who experience it to find Mussolini glorifying the result. "We are probably moving," says Il Duce, "toward a period of humanity reposing on a lower standard of life. We must not be alarmed by this prospect. Such a humanity may be very strong and capable of asceticism and heroism such as we perhaps have no conception of."

Does this explain why we are so frequently assured that what this country needs is a Mussolini?

Professor Salvemini has drawn up a formidable indictment. It is an indictment, of course, which in many features could equally well be directed against most democracies. But democracies at least do not claim to have harmonized capital and labor, or to have solved the problem of unemployment, or to have sunk all private interests in the single interest of the State. It is a healthy thing to find these claims dealt with in the uncompromising fashion they deserve.

NELSON IN NAPLES

"Sanfelice," by Vincent Sheean. Toronto, Doubleday, Doran. $2.75.

BY W. S. MILNE

VINCENT SHEEAN has followed the success of his "Personal History," which was a combination of history and autobiography, with his "Sanfelice," a combination of history and novel. It is solidly and thoughtfully written, and its historical data evidently the result of much scholarly research. It is less a detailed history of a place and a period than an attempt at interpretation of certain historic themes. Although there is no hitherto-undiscovered material, yet much of the book will strike the average reader as audaciously new, because it conflicts sharply with a romantic legend, that of Nelson and his "divine lady."

Some years ago, a local women's organization was instrumental in the showing of a very fine German film at a local cinema. The manager had to get something else in a hurry, and decided to play safe by getting a very bad English film, entitled "Trafalgar." To this too, however, the patriotic ladies took exception, not on aesthetic grounds, which would have been amply sufficient, but because the picture acknowledged the existence of a certain Emma, Lady Hamilton, and dared to suggest that the lady in question, although married to the British ambassador to Naples, had actually so far forgotten the dignity of her position as to fan the flame of her sailor hero to more heroic heights. I am quite sure that these same ladies will not like this book.

The story deals with Naples from just after the battle of the Nile in 1798 to the complete defeat of the revolutionists, and the violation by Nelson of the terms of capitulation, a year and a half later. Mr. Sheean is less interested in his characters than in the forces which toss them, uncomprehending, on the rocks of their destiny. The people of the story, historical and fictional, are drawn, however, with vividness and comprehension. Tragic Luisa Sanfelice; fevered, spineless and sex-ridden Fernando Ferri; chivalrous Lauriano; and a host of colorful minor figures, vie in interest with the egregiously grotesque and brutish Bourbon Ferdinand; his Hapsburg consort, Maria Carolina, sister of Marie Antoinette; Emma Hamilton, the queen's chief confidante; and the heroic Horatio Nelson himself. Here is the author's summing up of these:

"Emma was a silly, vulgar wench whose fortune had been made by her lovely face and her hospitable bed; . . . Nelson was a magnificent naval commander, a seaman of surpassing genius, a patriot of the fiercest breed, but an ignorant barbarian of no more real value to the human race than the tufted savage brandishing an assegai."

This is a powerful and thoughtful book, crammed with historic incident, vivid in its description, subtle and ruthless in its characterization, and a most illuminating picture of a corner of the European scene when modern history was in the making. It is not mealy-mouthed, neither is it deliberately sensational. It is history wedded to imagination, plus a fine sense of the craft of words.

BOMBAY OR BUST

"Khyber Caravan," by Gordon Sinclair. Toronto, Oxford University Press. $2.50.

BY ALAN SKINNER

ONCE again Gordon Sinclair has been on the loose in India, and the chronicle of his latest sojourn is an interesting book called "Khyber Caravan." Like his earlier "Footloose in India," it is characterized by that flair for personal contact which Sinclair possesses to such a high degree, and which he is able to inject into everything he writes. Sinclair, as a matter of fact, writes exactly as he talks, and both versions are highly entertaining.

Starting out from Bombay in an apparently overloaded motor car with two Indian servants, he headed northward in the general direction of the Khyber Pass. Through Kashmir and Waziristan progress was slow. But road obstructions (including land slides), toll gates, custom houses and wild animals were all grist to the Sinclair mill, and he finally came to his objective—Razmak—the British military encampment near the northern frontier of Waziristan.

Back again to Bombay in fast time (trust Sinclair to try for a record of some kind) and barely settled into a comfortable chair when the news of the great earthquake at Quetta sent him doubling back northward by rail and aeroplane. Forty thousand dead was the toll of the disaster and the immediate disposal of the bodies was a major problem. Sinclair once told me that as he approached Quetta by plane the stench rising from the area was something never to be forgotten. But his biggest concern at Quetta was that he was the first white reporter to reach the scene and he had no way of sending his story out.

In the customary Sinclairesque manner the author continues on his way from one place to another; investigates marriage customs in the native states; inspects the face-fallers; discusses medical practice with the local physicians; debunks the Shalimar and the vale of Kashmir. He spent a night on a burning ghat; has a swim in a holy river; rescues untouchables from grave difficulties; puts up for the night in the palace of one maharajah and goes hunting with another. Sinclair is the sort of traveller who creates adventures by walking into the middle of those situations which the average tourist would be careful to avoid.

In "Khyber Caravan" there is a little more polish to the writing and less slang than in the three previous books. I am not sure that this is a step in the right direction, for part of Sinclair's success has been due to the fact that his work is entirely different from that of other writers, and he has achieved a distinctly individual presentation of his material. To my mind the farther he keeps away from the erudite volumes of more dignified travellers the better. Certainly there never has been a dull moment in any of his books, and if a book is lively and entertaining and full of interest what more can anyone ask?

CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

WE HAVE expressed the opinion more than once that the name of a publisher on a detective story carries no significance. That is to say, all of them publish good and bad if they publish this kind of fiction at all. So we do not expect a book bearing the imprimatur of the Crime Club to be any better than one without it. But it happens that the last three detective stories we have read are all publications of Doubleday, Doran and Co., who print for the Crime Club. They are all sold at $2.25, and they are all worth the money. About the only objection we have to "Murder of a Matriarch," by Hugh Austin, is that the first murder is too long delayed. The old harridan who is belatedly done in is permitted to anger us too long; and one doubts that in real life her family would have put up with her for so many years. The detective who solves the mysteries is Quint, a professional, and of course it is inevitable that his initials should be P. D. He does not display any superhuman powers but he is a sound workman, and though the reader is not likely to do more than guess at the identity of the murderer until the last chapter, the author plays fair, and when the solution is offered it is seen to be not only reasonable but inevitable. The story is much above the average.

So is "Turquoise Hazard," by Alfred Betts Caldwell, the second on the list. In fact it is a much better story than "Murder of a Matriarch" but for the fact that the author has yielded to the temptation to make the means by which murder was committed as mysterious as the identity of the murderer. In his effort to achieve the bizarre he achieves the incredible. Otherwise the story is an admirable one, both professional and amateur sleuths being pleasantly devoid of eccentricities. We are glad we read this book if for no other reason than that we learn that it is common enough in New York for persons occupying large apartments to have them on different floors.

One advantage of laying the scene of a story in some foreign land is that in the course of reading it we cannot help but acquire some knowledge about a strange country. In "Murder in Fiji," by John W. Vandercook, we hear much of the biology and geology of that strange, fascinating group of islands in the middle of the Pacific. And we do not know that anybody has ever devised a more horrible means of attempted murder than having the victim trapped by a mammoth clam, weighing perhaps half a ton. The mystery interest in the book is only moderate. The sleuth is no heller; and in fact the book barely gets under the wire of our recommendation. The author, we regret to say, like many other authors seems to think that the word "data" is a singular noun.

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Even a case of measles may be followed by serious consequences. Its many possible after-effects are the doctor's chief concern. Attacks of measles may lead to abscesses of the ear or pneumonia. The kidneys may also suffer from overstrain, developing unfortunate complications in later life. Or the eyes may be badly affected.

Do not let your child, when just recovering from scarlet fever, get up and be active until the doctor says it is safe. This is very important, because the heart and kidneys may be affected to some extent by scarlet fever. Careful nursing may be necessary after the child is apparently well.

Colds and whooping cough, too often lightly regarded, also require careful nursing. Bronchitis, pneumonia and even tuberculosis may follow such seemingly trivial ailments.

Tonsillitis is a distressing ailment which should never be ignored. Repeated attacks of tonsillitis may lead to heart trouble in later years. But as a rule, if the tonsils receive prompt attention, lasting damage is prevented.

Two or three months after your child recovers from illness, take him to the doctor for a health inventory to find out whether or not there are any later developments which require attention.

You are welcome to any one or all of these Metropolitan booklets: "Measles," "Scarlet Fever," "Whooping Cough," "Tonsils and Adenoids." Address Booklet Department 7-T-36.

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SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 4, 1936

NEW EMPIRE FLYING BOATS TO SPAN THE ATLANTIC

BY "JAY"

A FEW weeks ago, at the invitation of the Imperial Air Ministry, I went to Rochester in Kent, England, to photograph and get the story of the construction and purposes of the new Empire Flying Boats, which are at present being built there.

For quite a considerable time the question of operating an air-mail service across the Atlantic has been under consideration, and during the present year experiments will be made with two different types of aircraft. This service when in operation will not only constitute an air-mail service, but will also connect the existing Empire routes with the airway system of Canada and the United States.

After a very careful consideration of the problems involved, Imperial Airways, who have been entrusted by the British Government with the carrying out of large air-route expansions, placed an order for a Mayo composite type of aircraft. This apparatus is really two aircraft in one, the first, which might well be called the "Mother-ship," ascending with a smaller long-range seaplane mounted on its upper wing. When a suitable operating height has been attained, the smaller machine, designed for ocean transport, with a load of mail, is launched in the air from the larger craft.

IN DEVELOPING plans for Atlantic air-lines, the British Commonwealth of Nations is in the fortunate position of having suitable terminals on both sides of the Atlantic, and the development of these lines will unquestionably bring about a considerable volume of air traffic between the United States and Europe. This will mean that it will be advantageous to Great Britain and the United States to co-operate, as they are already doing, in commercial air developments on the Atlantic routes.

At the factory in Rochester I watched the building of 29 of these new Empire Flying Boats and 12 land planes. In size and speed, and in standard of accommodation for passengers, these new air-liners will open up a new era in long-distance travel by air. Those of the marine type will, when fully-loaded, weigh 39,000 pounds and will carry a pay-load, consisting of passengers, freight and mail, of 8,000 pounds. They will be driven by engines designed to develop a total of approximately 3,000 horse-power, and their speed will not be far short of 200 miles per hour.

One special feature I noticed when I was escorted through a full sized model, was that the interior of the hull is arranged on a two deck plan, the upper deck being occupied by the captain and crew, while the lower deck is reserved for passenger saloons.

ALL these air-liners will mark a new phase in British air transport by being equipped internally not only to provide day saloons for passengers, but also to furnish comfortable sleeping-berths for night flying. In this respect they resemble a Pullman car.

Night-flying will make it possible to arrange time-schedules on a 24-hour basis. This would bring India within three days of England, South Africa within four days, and the journey to Australia will be reduced to seven days.

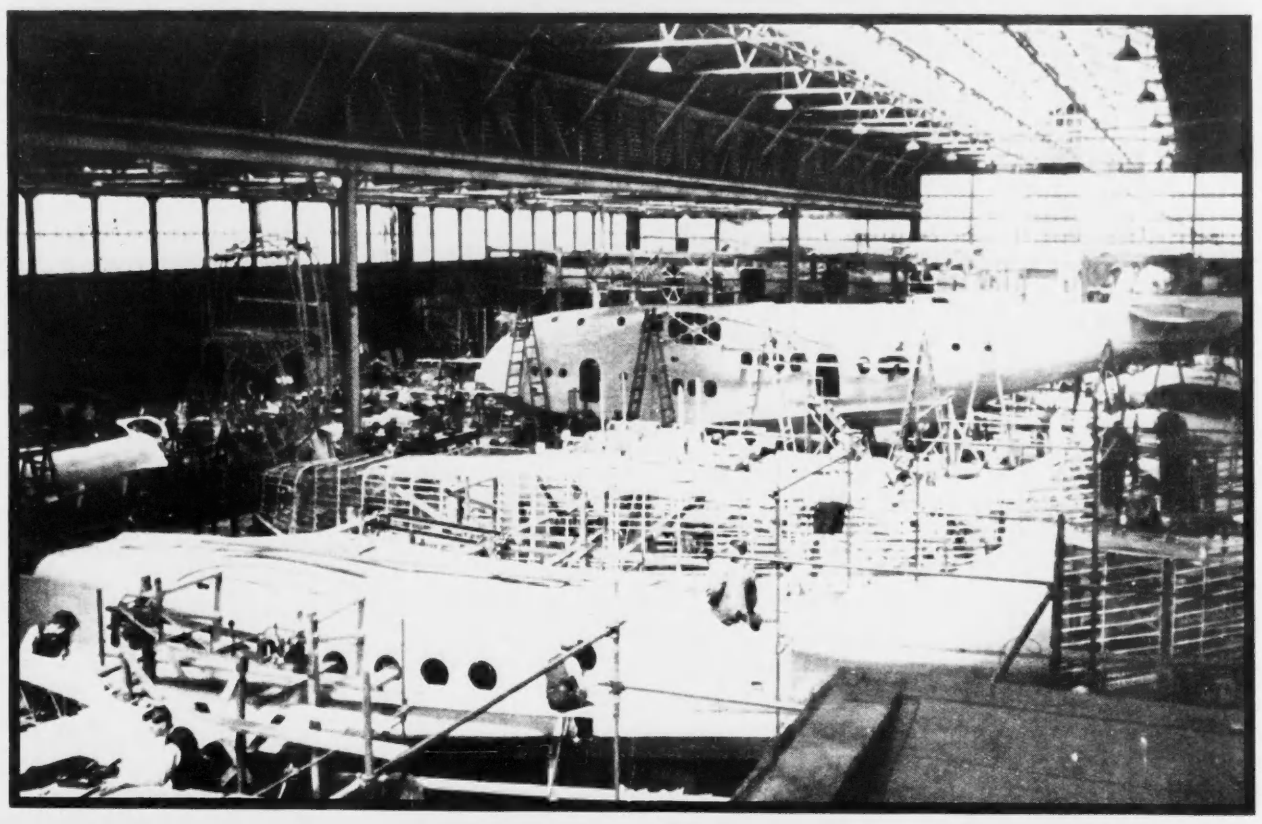
With the development of the Atlantic route, it seems probable that there will be a British service on a route from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia.

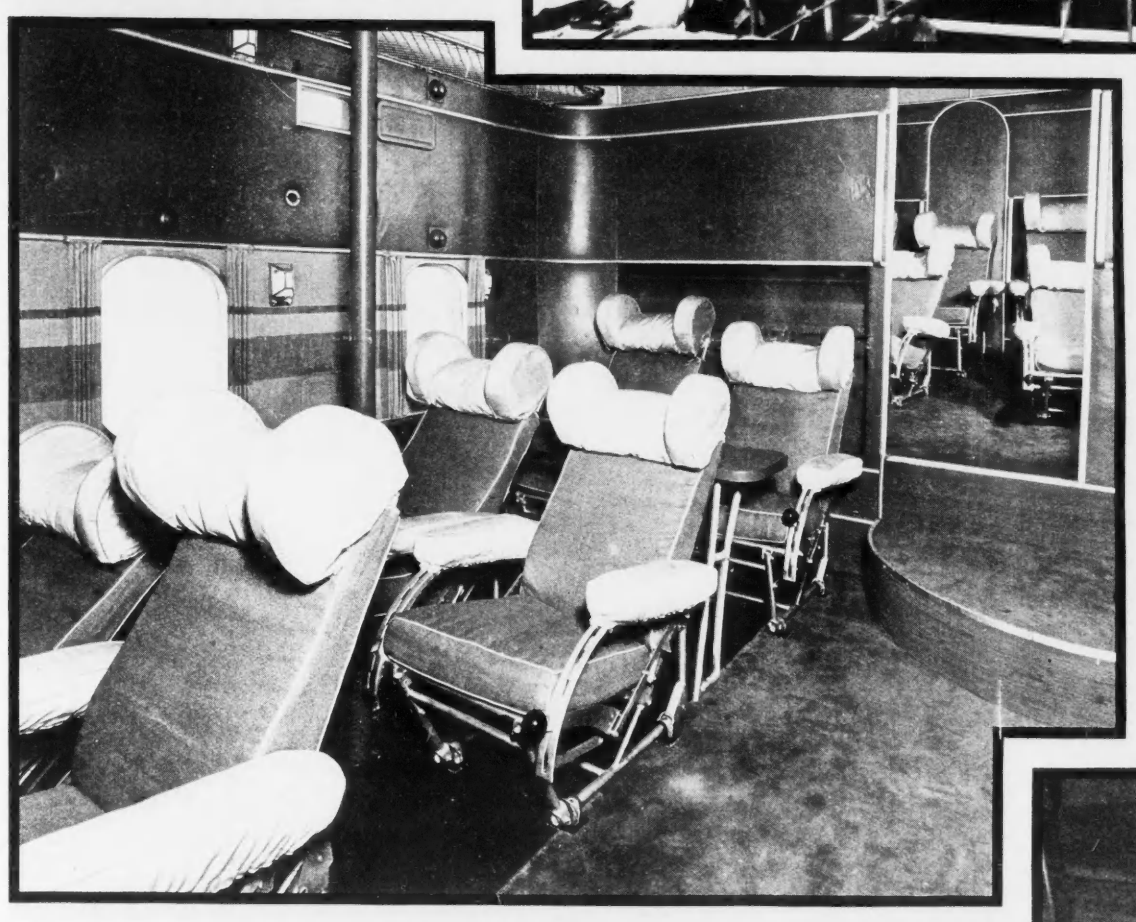
THE PICTURES

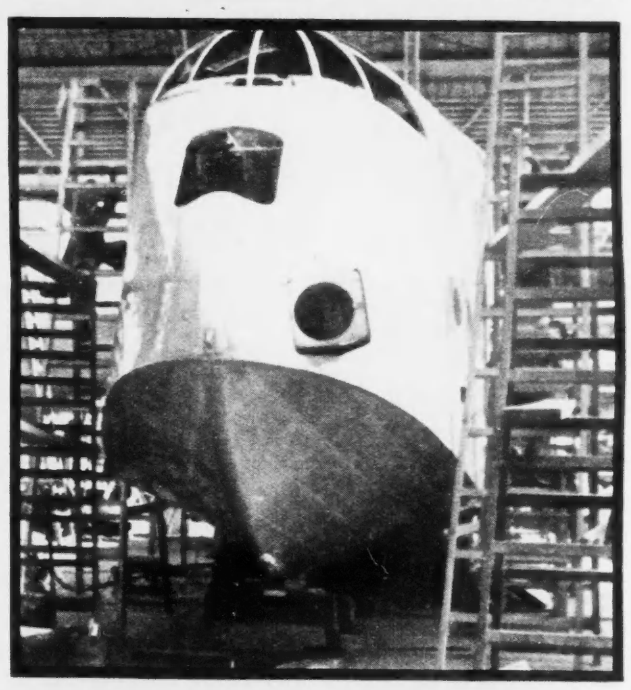
TOP ROW, *left*. Morning tea en route. *Right*. A general view of the factory at Rochester.

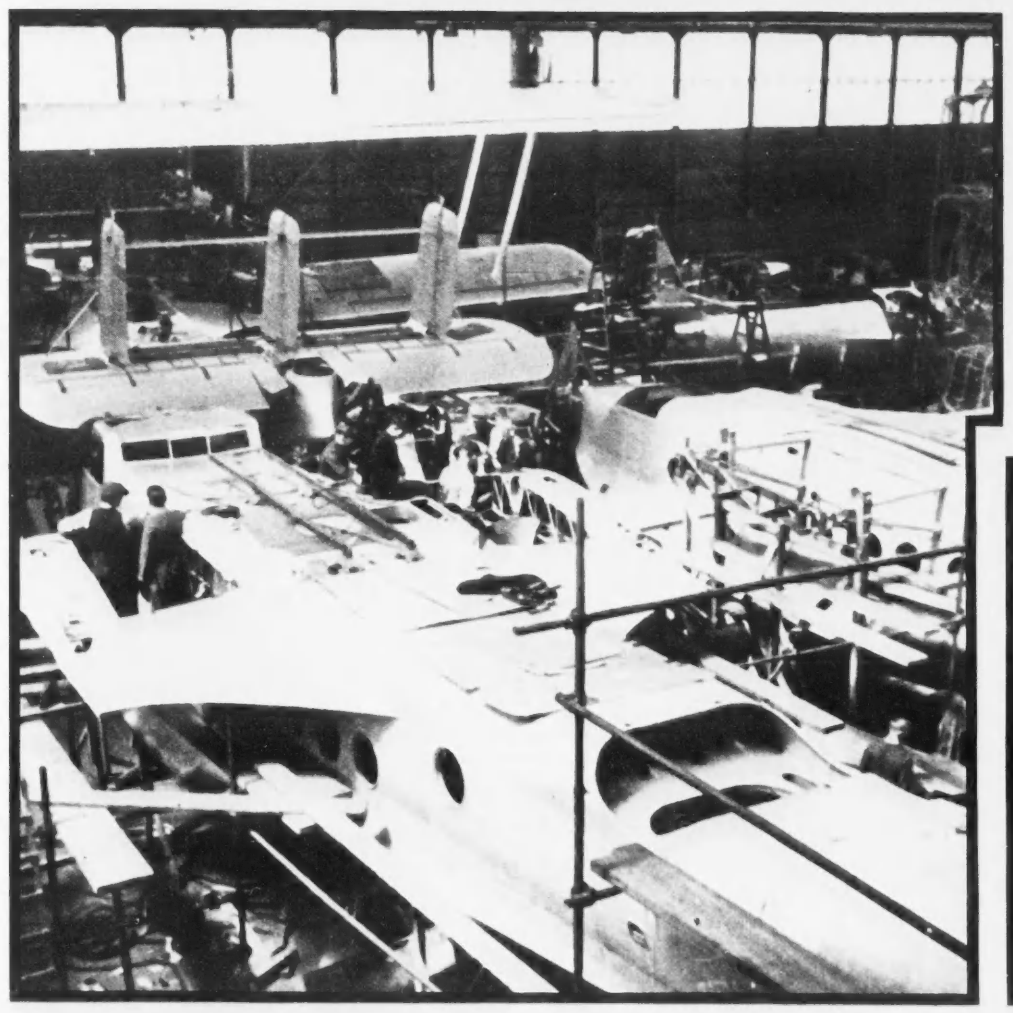
CENTRE ROW, *left*. A view of the two lounge rooms. Sleeping berths are made up in these rooms for night flying. *Right*. One of the hulls under construction, looking head-on.

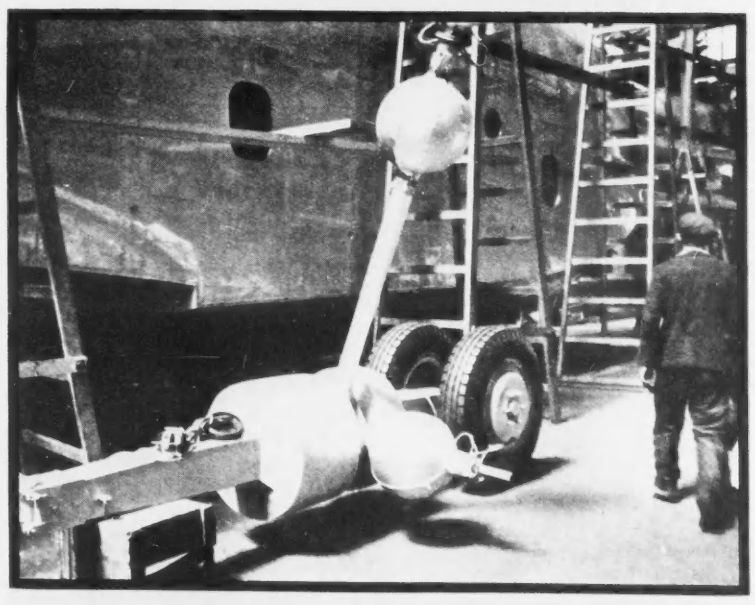
BOTTOM, *left*. A view of the hulls under construction. *Top right*. Part of the landing gear. *Bottom*. Rear view of hull under construction. Note the size by comparison with workman.

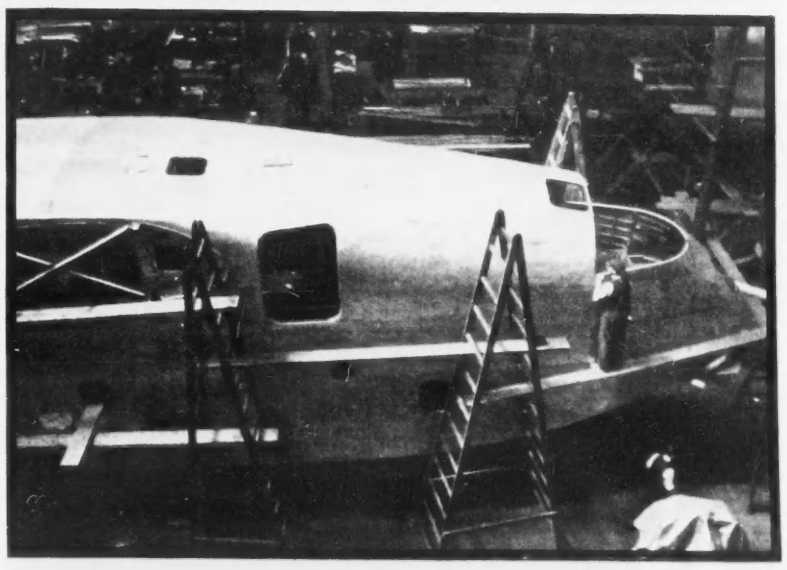












THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

SUNDAY SCHOOL picnics have been somewhat out of our line for a number of years. Apparently they have been continuing all this time with little or no variation in routine or excitement. For reasons too involved to discuss here we got ourselves caught up into the inner workings of one this week. Having partly recovered already, we hasten to assure you they still run true to form. Should any of you ever really want to go to another Sunday school picnic we can remind you of what to expect.

The morning that dawns cold and threatening rain. The probable postponement. The drizzle. The message to say it is on. The watery sunlight. The message to say it is off. The drive to the ferry with the nice young man whose Mother runs the guides, and has paid him cash to attend. The child on the boat called "Door-eene." The little boy with red hair who climbs over the rail and drops his jersey. The squeals when the ferry's siren sounds. The congested arrival involving the mislaying of all the prizes and two small boys. The bleak picnic grounds. The rush for the Merry-go-Round. The arrangement to stake the guides to a ride. The sudden enormously increased class membership. The small boy who unwittingly gets a stationary steed and insists on swapping horses in mid-stream. The terrifying shout as he loses his equilibrium. Your feeling that one child more or less ought not to upset anyone. The little boy who wants to know when the picnic is goin' to begin. The baseball game. Your sudden discovery that you remember all the fine points of the game and their trade names. Your development into a wildly shouting fan. The little boy who wants to know when the picnic is goin' to begin. The races. The three-legged race that is called because one leg falls and bleeds profusely from the nose. The egg and spoon race, the wheelbarrow race and the long-legged little girl who is found to have won four events and to be over-age in all. The delay while the problem staggers the judges. The little boy who wants to know when the picnic is goin' to begin. The tea. The appetites. The little girl who turns white and just [illegible] away in time. The little boy who turns green and doesn't get down in time. The clearing up. The counting up. The stragglers. The delinquents lost. The exhausted bachelor Vicar whose intense love of children is momentarily in eclipse. The return on a chill wind. Your son, thereat and conviction that you have been hit by a truck. The exhausting the farewells and the [illegible] in a-piece.

THE absent-minded Father of a friend of ours greatly embarrasses his family on occasions by getting his lines crossed. There is, alas, nothing conspicuous in a gentleman of mature years going into a comfortable coma during the sermon at divine service, but it is felt a good Catholic should not come to at the end, and clap. Criticism antagonizes him greatly, so the family just put up with it, but his daughter thought it a bit thick when she went to the theatre with him the other night and saw him genuflect devoutly before seating himself on the aisle.

FIVE intelligent looking children preceded us up the wooden ramp into the dark cave-like amphitheatre that housed Colleen Moore's Doll House, on display for the benefit of two worthy causes in Toronto, this week. Miss Moore took her share out in fame, we understand.

Somewhat to our surprise the grey castle, looking rather like Glamis in the dark, was eerily floodlit with blue lamps, and weird noises from an organ in the gloom encouraged us to turn around and go find some lunch. A small girl in her Mother's arms, in front of us, had the same idea and expressed it with decision at the top of her lungs. The five children who came in with us had chosen the lower level and our interest in their behaviour quieted our nerves. We all went on slowly.

Miss Moore's dream castle is a little like a Movie Star's nightmare in an interior decorating establishment, but is not to be regarded with the same eye that viewed Queen Mary's doll's house. A long time has elapsed since we saw that in London but an impression of grandeur, combined with strict common sense, remains. Miss Moore's creation, on the contrary, is definitely fantastic and its only grandeur is the sort that Barrie immortalized in "A Kiss for Cinderella." Anyone who ever saw that play will remember the heroine's idea of the grandeur of a Court Ball in the second act—the ice-cream cone dinner wagon was solid gold. Miss Moore's chairs are set with real diamonds.

"Move along slowly, please," the attendant kept repeating. The five children obeyed each time and it wasn't till we were two-thirds of the way round that we became aware they had worked out a system which maintained them comfortably in front of the glittering rooms without distressing the attendant. All five moved along slowly, made a hairpin curve and were quietly in position again—nothing altered, but the rule obeyed. Smart, we thought.

We liked best the miniature polar bear rug on the Prince's bedroom floor; stupid of us, but we've always wanted a polar bear rug on our bedroom floor. We agreed with a neighbor that the gold harp and the ivory spinning wheel were "cute," in the Princess' bedroom, throwing in our own idea that they were also useful; and the family album on the grand piano was a homey idea. Poseidon wrestling with his nymph at the foot of the grand staircase, near the house plants in pots, we liked less. It seemed hard to reconcile them, somehow. Queen Mary's library of minature volumes, to the ceiling. Either stole the thunder of the big books leaning against the wall in the Pirate's den library of the castle, but the lectern, made of horse fish, was tricky. And anyone who couldn't feel like a Mermaid in the Princess' jade and silver bathroom would be ready for the Spinster's Home. We haven't the slightest doubt that a modern electric movie-organ in the Chapel of a mediaeval Princes' castle was an anachronism that pleased every child who saw it. It pleased the five children who beat the system, anyhow. For all we know they are still there admiring it.

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TRAVELERS

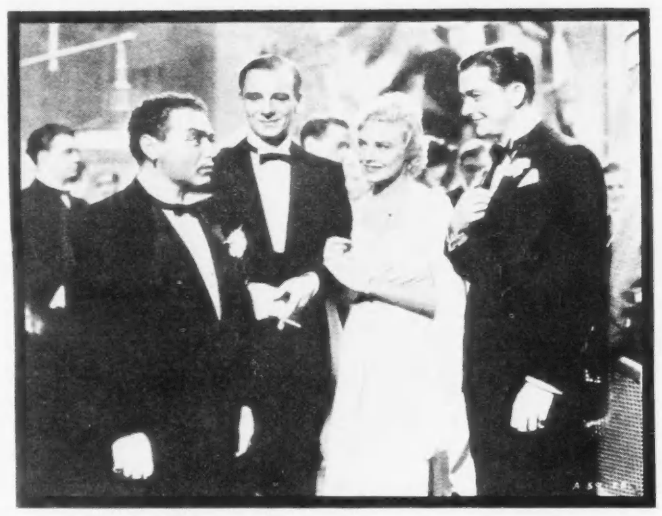
Sir George and Lady Perley, of Ottawa, will sail on July 13 for England to attend the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial.

Mr. Paul C. Nanton, of Winnipeg, is at Brown's Hotel, London, England.

Mrs. T. A. Craig and Miss Enid Dixon Craig, of Toronto, have left for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Matthews, of Toronto, were recent guests at Chalfonte Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, of Montreal, have left for their residence at Cacouna, where they will spend the summer. Sir Montagu joined Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont., at Cap Chat for a few days' fishing recently.



BRITISH FILM THRILLER. A scene from "Secret Agent", with Peter Lorre, John Gielgud, Madeleine Carroll, Robert Young.

HERE IS A GLIMPSE of the Duke of Kent as his Duchess sees him. Like her father, Prince Nicholas, who is an artist, she has a talent for portraiture. The Duchess sent her sketch to the Society of Women Artists, of which she is patron, and it was on view in London at the 81st Exhibition.

GOLF NOTES

BY W. HASTINGS WEBLING

THE first day of the great British Open championship was decidedly a "shocking" one, and no mistake! An electrical storm, playing no favorites, invaded both Hoylake and Wallasey, where the qualifying rounds were proceeding, and played merry mischief with players and spectators alike. At the former, three spectators and a caddy were struck, while the latter reported a direct shot to the club house, with injuries to a spectator, a girl telephoning, and strange to say, a sports writer was knocked off his chair. Besides this, a fore caddy on the course had an umbrella torn from his hand, and he himself flung to the ground—and was his face red? Anyway, the whole thing must have been very disturbing, and the committee in charge quite naturally decided to cancel all scores and make a fresh start on the following day. Of course, Henry Cotton, the 1934 champion, got the worst of this, as he had registered a record-breaking 67 for the first round. However, he followed through the next day with another brilliant score of 68, a competitive record for Hoylake's long, tricky course, which, by the way, is a little over seven thousand yards.

UNDER these "startling" and sensational conditions the world's most famous professional competition stepped into the lurid limelight of publicity and, following cabled reports day by day, golfers in general had the satisfaction and excitement of watching a remarkably keen struggle for this historic event. At first it appeared as it Henry Cotton would repeat his previous victory, but both Henry and the lightning seem to have shot their respective bolts, just a bit too soon. It was of interest to Canadians, during the first part of the tournament, to watch the surprisingly good showing on the part of Wally Smithers, recently assistant to Carl Keffer at the Royal Ottawa. We well remember being at Sunningdale just after Wally, as a young caddy, had equalled the sensational score of Bobby Jones over this difficult course. It was then that Mr. P. D. Ross, who was playing on the Canadian Seniors' team about that time, became so interested, that he arranged for Smithers to come out to this country. However, the young White Hope never seemed to quite connect, at the right time, and thus failed to follow through successfully to a major title, although quite capable on his day of producing really brilliant golf. This, indeed, was clearly demonstrated during the early part of the British Open when Wally was well up among the leaders, but alas for him, the lad seemed to falter at the finish. And what a finish! And what a joy once more to see the British pro. vindicated! For not only were the fadeless laurels of championship destined to bedeck the modest brow of Alfred Padgham (what an essentially English cognomen), but following in close sequence were Jim Adams and H. Cotton, Britishers too, and all leading the finest field of international players that one could well wish to see fighting for this historic crown, a crown, by the way, which the mighty Sarazen has declared carries with it the stature of undeniable world's championship. And who should know better? He has won them all!

EVIDENTLY and with very excellent reason, the attractive course of the Hamilton Golf Club, at Ancaster, is a great favorite with the lady golfers of this fair province. For again, this year, its annual invitation tournament brought out a record crowd of over one hundred and sixty players, who trod the verdant fairways in friendly search of fame, trophies and a jolly good time. Results of this popular competition were remarkably close and provided plenty of good golf. On this particular occasion, however, Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, of Toronto, who has been going great guns lately, had to be content with being placed second to Miss Douglas McIllwreath. The local star played a fine game and over her home course led the field with a gross 79. Following these two leaders, and in very close attendance, were such prominent performers as Mrs. Ronald Holmes, Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Miss L. Pepal, Lambton, and Miss Ada Mackenzie, all of whose scores hovered round the early eighties.

THE LITTLE WOMAN By Hal Frank

"She didn't have any money and insisted on working out her fare."

It's Easier
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BIRTHDAY IN MEXICO

BY MADGE MACBETH

MEXICO CITY . . . . June 11 . . . . Corpus Christi . . . . The Plaza Mayor aflame with color, for although the sky was clouded—we are in the rainy season—the costumes of the thousands of people and the decorations of hundreds of booths offering flowers and bright-tinted wares produced an effect so dazzling that one was thankful for the absence of a fierce hot sun.

Hundreds of children . . . . Little girls dressed alike . . . little boys dressed alike, allowing for variations in the family's fortunes, in the Indian costume of a long-gone day . . . All the little girls named Manuela . . . all the little boys, Manuel. For this was their "Saint's Day," which they keep instead of the day upon which they were born, and they were following the ancient custom of celebrating.

It was ten o'clock when I reached the Plaza, but for hours the throngs had been drifting towards this, the city's central section. Some had come a very long way, shivering as they trudged and watched for the *cobija de los pobres* (the covering of the poor, as the sun is called) to push aside the clouds and warm them. All carried bundles; the baby wrapped in a shawl, perhaps one of the younger children, food, flowers, toys . . . . One seldom encounters country women or Indian women empty handed.

THE Plaza looked like a vast Market or Fair and it was already difficult to move without crushing tiny fingers or toes, for in this country people sit—or sleep—where they happen to be when weariness overtakes them. A few vendors stood behind their stalls. Most of them sat on the sidewalk, their ware spread on a cloth beside them . . . . food, flowers, underwear, goods by the yard, toys, rosaries, pictures of saints, sun glasses, jewelery, ice cream, key-rings, receipts for love philtres, birds, and live stock. Chief among the toys were mules made from dried banana stalks, ranging in size from one that would fit on a penny, to one the size of a small dog. They were part of the *fiesta*, for in the old days Indians from far away used to ride them into town laden not only with fruits and flowers but with a great deal of household impedimenta. After the blessing of all of this, something like tithes were paid and the mules went home lighter by many kilos than when they were ridden to town.

Each Manuela wore a tight cotton skirt to her ankles, an embroidered blouse belted with a bright hand-woven sash, as many beads and bracelets as she could acquire, huge ear-rings, and on her head what looked like an embroidered cotton mat, so tied with a ribbon that it appeared to be a Dutch cap. Beside this, she carried either a typical painted wooden bowl containing fruit or flowers, or a doll tied to her back as is the way of carrying babies.

Each Manuel wore long white cotton pants, a loose white blouse belted with a bright scarf, a serape (blanket) over his shoulder, and a huge Mexican hat. Beside this, he carried a sort of wooden crate filled with miniature household utensils, or a bag of coal, wood, grain; perhaps a pen holding cows and sheeps and pigs. One child bore a live chicken on his shoulder.

THERE was to be a Mass, and a procession inside the Cathedral. Time was when a file several miles long wove through the streets, but now all religious demonstrations are forbidden save those that take place in the churches. So into the vast building I squeezed and took up as little room as possible beside a family in which both a Manuel and a Manuela were represented. The latter, a maid of two years, was asleep on the floor. The former, a stalwart of five, was being taught by his patient father how to cross himself.

A curious sight, that Cathedral! It looked like nothing so much as a giant nursery filled with hundreds of quaintly dressed children surrounded by their toys. They sat all about the wooden floor, said to cover a beautiful tiled one that has sunk below the level of the street. Mexico City, as late as when the Spaniards came, was a sort of Venice, a group of canal-separated islands. The ground is very spongy and many fine buildings suffer from want of a solid foundation. Conspicuous among them is the National Theatre costing 35,000,000 pesos and looking well worth the money. It has sunk five feet despite the tons of liquid cement pumped under it to provide a more stable foundation. Here, it will be remembered, a curtain of Tiffany glass was installed, so heavy that it must be operated by hydraulic machinery. Likewise the stage, every foot of which is movable; up, down, backwards or forward.

But to return to the Cathedral . . . *Its* foundation is said to be composed of Aztec idols and sculpture, for the Plaza Mayor whose north side the Cathedral bounds was once the site of their largest *teocalli*, or temple. The Spaniards demolished it, of course, as they did the entire town, filling up the canals with débris and using much of the good stone in the re-building of the city. The Cathedral, begun in 1573, is not only reverenced for its great age but for its massive proportions. It is said here to be the largest on the continent.

NO WONDER the simple worshippers stare about them with awe and admiration. This "Mexican St. Peter's" is nearly 400 feet long and 200 feet wide. Twenty Doric columns support a roof that is lost in shadows. A coro, or choir, occupies space in the middle of the floor leading through a railed passage to the High Altar, a miniature temple of green columns and much gold ornamentation. Behind rises the Altar de los Reyes, a very fine example of Churrigueresque workmanship, reminiscent of many Spanish cathedrals; notably the one in Sevilla. Great gold *retablos* in the side chapels glow softly from the light of flickering candles, and from the 174 windows of the building. Gold and glittering stones and rich vestments everywhere, and according to the credulous, untold treasure hidden (when, under the Reform Laws, all Church property reverted to the State) in the thick walls of the Cathedral. They say that the glorious 300,000-peso chalice given by José de la Borda, who built one of the houses occupied by Maximilian and Carlota, was placed beyond the reach of too-zealous politicians somewhere within the sacred precincts.

BY NOON the mighty building was almost emptied of its throngs. The terrace was overflowing on to the Plaza itself. A motion picture—slow motion—could best describe the scene, for everyone was trying to get somewhere else; except those who sat, as on the floor of the Cathedral, surrounded by their simple belongings. The noise was deafening; constant cries of "Manuel!" or "Manuela!" accompanied by the polite request to pass. . . *"Permiso, senor!" "Perdon, senora!"*

High overhead, men's ties like curious banners, flapped from a crude cross-shaped frame. Tiny toys were displayed in the same manner. Lottery tickets were held on a level with your eyes as the seller naively asked: "Would you care to win 50,000 pesos tomorrow?"

Photographers were doing a rushing business in the only space that could be called clear, backing their small subjects up against one of the Cathedral doors. Proud parents paid ten cents for some that claimed to be a likeness of Manuel or Manuela, and those who could not afford this extravagance looked on with that expression of mute resignation one so frequently sees on the faces of these people.

THE air thickened with amazing smells. Sausages were frying on the sheets of tin laid over a few coals. Gorditas, something like a tiny pancake, reminded me of a toy Child's. They were turned with a bit of metal scarcely larger than a razor blade. Onions cooked in grease lent a decided piquancy to the atmosphere. Pineapples pared and cut in wedges made one's mouth water. Mangoes and figs and cherries and papayas and sweets of every color and consistency were laid out to tempt the people.

I wandered about looking for my family, doubting that any of this feast was within their means. But they had disappeared.

At four o'clock, I went back to the Plaza to visit the National Pawn Shop, standing almost on the site of Montezuma's Palace. Anything from a diamond bracelet to a surgical instrument is bought and sold. The smallest sum loaned on articles is 12 Mexican cents. The largest, 4,000 pesos. A valuator fixes the price, and if the article remains unclaimed and can't be sold, he must buy it. About 40,000 articles are pawned each month, and monthly interest on the pledges amounts to something like 20,000 pesos.

I had examined pianos, radios, furniture, crockery, fans and cooking utensils, and was standing near some cases of jewelry when I heard a woman ask: "Please, *senorita*, how much will you give me for these?"

Manuela's mother was offering the ear-rings that the little girl had worn.

The clerk called a valuator. "They are only plated," he announced. "Now, they may have been worth a few dollars, but now I will only give you 40 cents."

"It's very little," sighed the mother, her eyes hurt and dim at the thought of parting with her treasure.

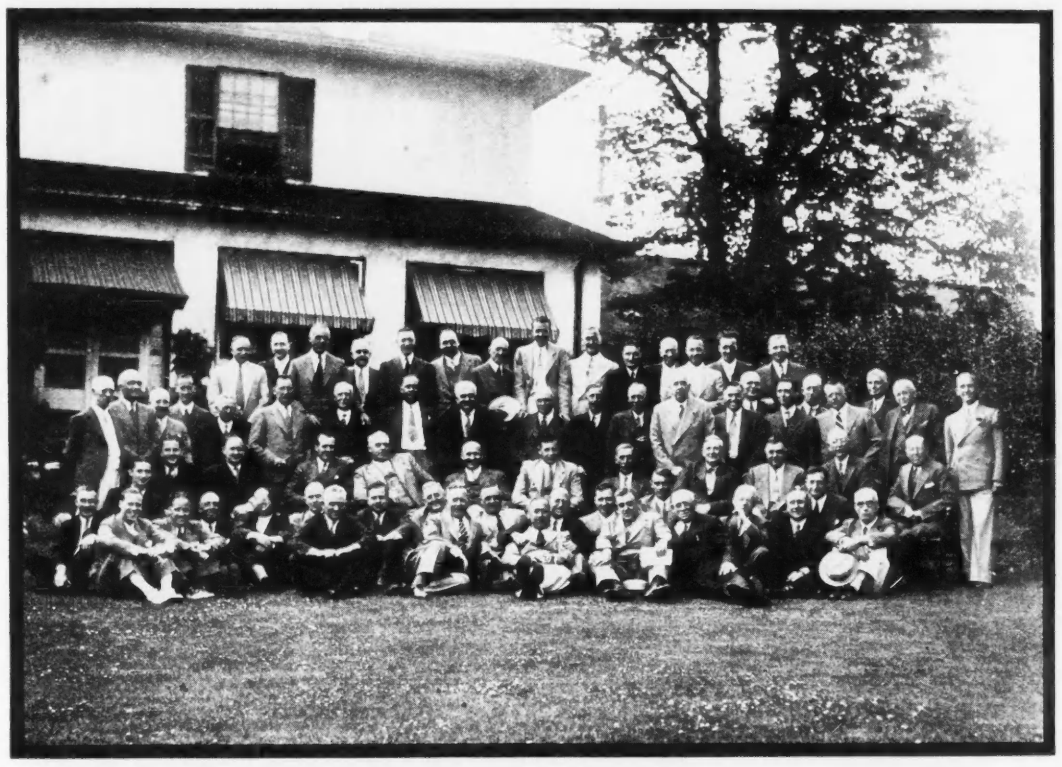
"May I buy them?" I interrupted. "I can pay a dollar and I should like a *recuerdo* (a reminder) of this *fiesta*."

The transaction complete, I moved away, but not before dropping the earrings into the pocket of Manuela's apron.

I hope she won't be told that her saint has performed a miracle. I hope that the earrings may never be sacrified to the material needs of the family, and I hope that she will live long to enjoy them.

Many happy returns, Manuela!

MANUEL bids fair to be a great lad with the ladies.



FOR THE SEVENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR the annual Ontario C.P.R. Officials Golf Tournament drew a record entry from all parts of Ontario and Quebec and is accepted on all sides as the official golf tournament for eastern lines. Here is a group of some of the players taken in front of the club house of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Toronto, just previous to the annual banquet. The committee in charge of the tournament were W. H. Plant, W. A. Hare, George Paton, G. L. Bartrem, H. H. Hough, and the joint secretaries, A. B. Smith and E. Harold Banks.

THE AMATEUR

BY CECIL FRANCIS LLOYD

IT WAS one of those golden autumn days when merely to be alive is an unmixed blessing, a good unmingled with any trace of evil. The football field had no seats to accommodate the crowd. If one wanted to watch the game one had to stand somewhere on the edge of the field among the spectators, which did not prevent one from enjoying the game, if one were so minded, for the crowd was small and one could easily select a place from whence the whole field was visible without having to look over anybody's head. The small but enthusiastic crowd consisted largely of the friends and relatives of the players, including a fair sprinkling of girls and women, wives, sisters and sweethearts, no doubt. They followed the game intelligently and I heard more than one shrewd comment on some clever play. The players were a husky lot of young men. They wore no uniform except their jerseys. One team sported a red jersey, the other a blue. As the game proceeded many of the players discarded their jerseys and went after the ball in their shirt sleeves, so that presently, unless one knew a particular player by sight at least, it was difficult to see who was winning. The sky was of that deep, intense blue seen only in late summer and early fall. A very light south wind ruffled the short, ripe grass. The air was full of that rich aroma that means ripening vegetation. It was a grand day and those two teams, freed from the bench or the yard where they worked on ordinary days, were putting up a good game. I have seen Bolton Wanderers and South-port United play worse more than once in the old days before the world went mad and drove nearly everything sane and kindly out of it.

AS THE ball soared between the Red goal posts a scattering cheer went up from the Blue supporters but I noticed that Red joined in. It had been a clever play and Red appreciated their opponent's prowess. There was no money up. The teams were not on salary. There was no manager to threaten a player with dismissal if his team lost, as would have been the case with professionals. Best of all there was no sinister figure in the background greedily footing up gate receipts and cursing the crowd for being no bigger. Turning to a sour-faced man near me I remarked, "It's a good game. They're enjoying it."

"Maybe they are," replied the man, adding grimly, "they're only amateurs."

"And what's the matter with amateurs?" I inquired, flushing hotly, for I was nettled. I love the amateur in sport and everywhere else as much as I dislike the professional. Instead of replying the man turned on his heel and walked away. An elderly man gave me, in a strong Lancashire accent, the explanation I needed to understand the sour fellow's evident dislike of amateur sport. "You's an American."

NOW perhaps the Lancashire lad was not quite fair to the American people when he hinted broadly that Americans prefer the professional in sport, art or science to the clever amateur. There are any number of good amateurs in the States, but I believe it is a fact that professionalism is a weed of American growth and that if one wants to see the amateur at his best one must go to Great Britain and particularly England. Even the best English professional footballers and cricketers play rather as though for the fun of the thing than merely to win, and while gate receipts are no doubt a consideration in these hard times I feel sure that with most of my countrymen they are not the only, nor even the prime, consideration. It is all very well to win, one should try for that, else why play at all? But one should not put one's self in a position where one lives to win regardless of whether one plays fair or not, because if one does one is apt after a time to make the result everything and the method, the spirit of the game, nothing. It is just because it is informed by a great respect for the other man's good playing and is seldom tainted by bitterness when a rival wins fairly, that English sport is like no other sport on earth and England's battles like no other battles, war being looked upon by the best type of Englishman as little more than a rough but rather fine game. At least that was the attitude before the war to end war; it may not be now.

LISTEN to what a wise man has to say regarding the sporting men of a former age. The passage is so germane to my matter that I must quote it in full. In his great history of Rome, Dr. Mommsen says, touching the difference between the Greeks and Romans in this matter of athletics: "The public games of the Hellenes, when introduced into Italy, changed not so much their normal form as their essential character. While they were intended to be competitions of burgesses, and beyond doubt were so at first in Rome, they became contests of trained riders and trained boxers, and while the proof of free and Hellenic descent formed the first condition for participation in the Greek festival games, those of Rome soon passed into the hands of freedmen and foreigners, and even of persons not free at all. Consequently the circle of fellow competitors became converted into a public of spectators, and the chaplet of the victorious champion, which has been with justice called the badge of Hellas, was afterwards hardly ever mentioned in Latium."

Few people read history and fewer still will condescend to learn a lesson from it, but every word of the foregoing excerpt is true and applicable to the life of our time. We have become largely a public of spectators. We have reared a generation of young men who seem able to do nothing but sit about in armchairs and raisy silly-ass objections to everything proposed, or show how they think a thing ought to be done instead of trying to do it. They are excellent critics of everything under the sun, but rotten sportsmen and craftsmen, that is, with a few notable exceptions. We have allowed highly paid professionals to capture our games, our studies, our laboratories, our concert halls, so that even the amateur of genius is afraid to admit that he has done a piece of sound work unless he has received a lot of money for it, or been appointed to some official post, if he is a scientist, or attached to some expensive sporting organization, if he is an athlete. This is not as it should be. I know of no surer sign of national degradation, of a race going irretrievably to the dogs, than the growth of professionalism in sport or the arts, the failure of the young men, and women, too, to take a healthy interest in good play and good work, done by themselves solely for the love of doing it.

A few months ago I went one evening to our Winnipeg Little Theatre to see an amateur company of local artists present "Othello." In no regular theatre have I ever enjoyed myself more than I did that evening and I have been a theatre-goer for nearly forty years and have seen Duse and Irving and the divine Sarah. The gentleman who played Othello at the Little Theatre that evening was not a Salvini but he looked the part and gave an excellent, highly finished performance, entering into the spirit of the role and conveying to me at any rate the feeling that I was witnessing a great tragedy, a noble soul betrayed and inflamed to commit an act of madness by guile unfathomable, guile beyond the reach of suspicion. Now that complete failure to see that he is being tricked is the very kernel of Othello, and more than one competent professional has missed it almost entirely. The lady who played Desdemona to my young Othello looked and was during the hour or two that she was on the stage the true super-subtle Venetian who is really not super-subtle at all but nearly as guileless as her lord. She is certainly one of Shakespeare's finest conceptions, free from that trace of coarseness that mars so many of his women. The principal actors were well supported by an excellent cast. The whole performance was better than good, and it was amateur in the sense, that money was not the motive force that impelled those men and women to spend months in rehearsing a play that requires the most careful preparation.

WHAT of the amateur spirit in science? There one might suppose a man would have to be a professional or nothing. But will any reputable scientist deny that nearly half the most valuable spade work in every department of science is done by clever amateurs? I think not. And not only spade work but original research work of immense value has been prosecuted successfully by amateurs of genius. One thinks of Abbé Mendel in his monastery garden. Pasteur, in the medical field, was only the grandest of amateurs and was so regarded by many leading doctors. I will really have to treat this branch of my subject in a separate essay. In the meantime let us have more amateurs and above all the amateur spirit that works for love, more than for money.

SORREL DAY OF THE TORONTO REGIMENT. Lady Kemp distributing Sorrel on June 14 in memory of the Regiment's achievement in the Great War. Centre group includes Col. D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., Lt.-Col. F. H. Marani, V.D., Capt. D. E. Catto, Lady Kemp, Capt. R. G. Williams, Capt. R. A. Kerr, M.M., and the Rt. Rev. R. J. Renison, D.D.

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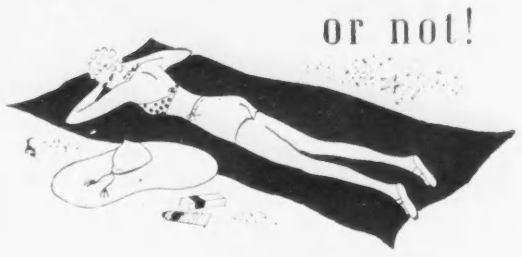

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Whipped Cream

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ABOUT THE HOUSE

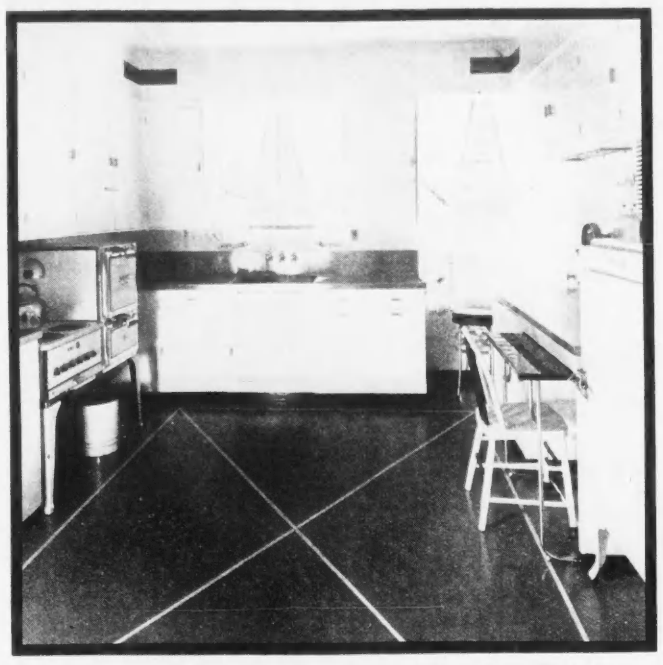
BY BERNICE COFFEY

PERHAPS it is a subtle attempt to solve the servant problem, another way of saying, "Come into the kitchen, Mary Ann." Discussion of "the problem" ranked next that of the weather as a conversational standby when, mark you, and mark you well, kitchens had become just too efficient for words. White enamel and metal surfaces smote the eye, and it was a matter for raised eyebrows if color or other decorative deviltry managed to sneak into the culinary region. As a result of scientific planning, equipment was arranged in such a manner that the preparation of a meal was done with little fatigue or effort on the part of the cook. Kitchens were efficient, but they had about them the impersonal, rather unfriendly, air of the hospital operating room or laboratory.

Today they are more efficient than ever, but we see signs and portents of them becoming pleasant, livable places, too. The good companions of color and design have been brought into the kitchen, the heart of the house, with exceedingly happy results. The art of cookery grows and thrives in such places as the kitchens of France and the deep South where kitchens are glamorous places with rows of copper pots, gayly colored dishes and flowers on the sill. It seems to us that good cooking is an art and, as such, deserves a fitting shrine.

Kitchens we have recently seen in newly built houses are planned as carefully as ever, have even more gadgets to make cooking an easier and simpler matter, but added to these is the feeling for cheerful color and decoration. Washable wall covering in gay and colorful designs does its bit to lend a new atmosphere to the kitchen. It is as indisputable to dirt as bare painted walls, and comes in a satisfying variety of designs. Linoleum, too, has rich possibilities. Besides inlaid patterns, any number of special designs can be developed and laid on a background of plain linoleum. Manufacturers of pots and pans have gone off the deep end about color in their latest products, and condiment dishes in prim rows are as riotously colorful as an old-fashioned flower garden. Venetian blinds at the window give shade or privacy as the whim pleases, and gaily painted trays and china on shelves make vivid splashes of color. It cook likes to listen to Rudy Vallee as she launders the dinner dishes, who are we to deprive her of the pleasure? There are pint size radios that function quite adequately. Soft, yet brilliant light, over all working surfaces such as sink, stove and other work spaces, will prevent the breakage of many a cherished dish, and a good ventilating system whisks away odors quicker than you can say Anthony Eden. A telephone extension in the kitchen is another convenience. No danger then of the roast becoming a burnt offering in the course of an extended conversation. All these humanizing elements in the kitchen should react very favorably on cookery—and the cook.

THINGS To Come: (or) The view halloo has been sounded, and decorators are in full cry after bamboo. It is being used to outline paneled walls and for small occasional chairs and tables, the latter generally with tops done in the lacquered Chinese manner. Dry Mirrors and glass surfaces. We saw some very nice looking table lamps with clear glass bases, and mirrored surfaces are being used by the swish decorators. Those colored mirrors, rose, amber, navy, or what would you like? are decidedly attractive, and when cleverly used are undeniably effective in seeming to add space to rooms that are not overlarge. However, we should like to enter a plea for unframed mirrors in such places as the powder room or over the dressing table. We like to see our complexion as others see it and we have been rather badly deceived about our appearance after having repaired to an front of one of these colored mirrors. A clear mirror when the truth and nothing but the truth is wanted. A mirrored mirror in and out that tery. Mirrors are being used for table-tops, make-up and cigarette boxes, whole dressing tables . . . even waste paper baskets.



NARROW STRIPS OF CONTRASTING COLOR are inset in this floor of gleaming linoleum, and Venetian blinds are installed at the windows to control the entering light. Monel metal—used for sink, table-top and counters—assures ease of cleaning in a thoroughly modern kitchen.
—Courtesy Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd.

OUTDOOR living and dining means outdoor lighting, and we confess to having felt completely baffled as to how the two were to be reconciled. After diving into the subject in our usual wholehearted manner, we come to the surface holding the hurricane in our little paw. It is an old solution of a new problem, and a rather chic solution, if you ask us. There is a simplicity about those with broad, flat wood bases holding two or three lights, that we liked immensely. A hurricane lamp, as you probably know, is a candle set into a base and surrounded by a glass cylinder that protects the flame from wind. (Hot weather hint from yo' ole mammy: Chill candles in the refrigerator before using them, and they will burn less rapidly and with a clear, smokeless flame).

SUPPLIES of stationery have a way of vanishing as the snows of yesteryear . . . especially when the family is in country residence in the summer. For informal notes and chit chat, there is a satisfactory quality of white paper in single sheets—one hundred of them, no more, no less—with the address neatly printed at the top in a choice of colors, plus seventy-five envelopes. The whole thing costs less than a dollar.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THINGS have been happening to permanent wave machines. Having a permanent curl put into one's locks still is a lengthy business, and not one which we would willingly choose as either a stimulating or interesting way of spending two or three hours. However, one must be prepared to make sacrifices for everything, including vanity. The word "permanent" is a gentle bit of psychological persuasion. The curl is permanent, but does not remain permanently on the head in these days of semi-monthly hair trims. And of course, the new hair grows in as old Mother Nature made it. In the meantime, though, it is distinctly comforting to have curly hair that behaves nicely, and keeps its place after it has been given a finger wave.

Our mind is more at ease when we have a permanent now. We always shied a bit when about to be hitched up to one of those overhead things with its dozens of wires. The new machines have the appearance of discreet adding machines or cash registers. They really are electric heating machines on which the clips are heated before being put on the hair. The hair is wound as before—they have not managed to eliminate that part, yet—and then the heated clips are attached to each wound curl. There are all sorts of variations. One system requires but one minute of heating time, another the regulation length of time. You pays your money and you takes your choice. The beauty of it is that the wavee's hair is not connected with the electric heating machine. The heating is done beforehand.

And while we are on the subject, we want to tell you about the new Sosna oil permanent. It is particularly good for hair that has a tendency to dry, for the oil is literally baked into the hair by the heat. The little pads that are placed about the wound hair before the heated clips are put on are impregnated with this special oil, and, take it from one as knows, it works. The proof is that the ends of the hair emerge from this permanent as soft in texture as those near the scalp. They do this wave at the T. Eaton Company.

It is just as well to remember that all is not over once the hair has been permanent-ed. It must be brushed like mad every day. Brushing does not harm the wave, as some people seem to think, and it helps to distribute the natural oils right down to the tips of the hair. Keep the hair covered when out in the sun. One of those bandanna handkerchiefs tied over the head in becoming peasant fashion, will do the trick. And, as an extra precaution, rub a little oil or brilliantine into the hair to give it further protection. Follow these directions, and we guarantee your hair will not cause you shame and despair at the end of the summer.

GLAMOR Note—Women adore perfume, and men like it, too, so that makes it unanimous. That being the case, we pause to ask why more women in this country do not use it when, obviously, it is a point in their favor. Do we hear the lady in the back row mutter that she dresses to please herself? Too bad for her, then, but we shall not be surprised to meet her at the perfume counter when the meeting is over. She probably will like two perfumes we tried the other day, Gardenia X and Mimzy. We liked them very much, and think you will, too.

COLOR contrasts are frequent and unusual in advance hints of what Paris is going to give us this fall. Among the most interesting are yellow-green with wood violet, royal blue with black, chestnut with capucine, and spruce green with Chinese red. Piguet likes violet over rose. This color combination is used by another designer in silk lame, who also combined wine satin with chartreuse silk romaine. Victor Stiebel accents royal blue with red and green. Lucine Paray combined purple and sky blue, and purple and red. Lalong likes old rose with wine for suits. Marcel Rochas combines Nile green and violet.

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TRAVELERS

Mrs. Charles S. Band and her daughters have left Toronto for "Rocklee," their summer home at Georgian Bay.

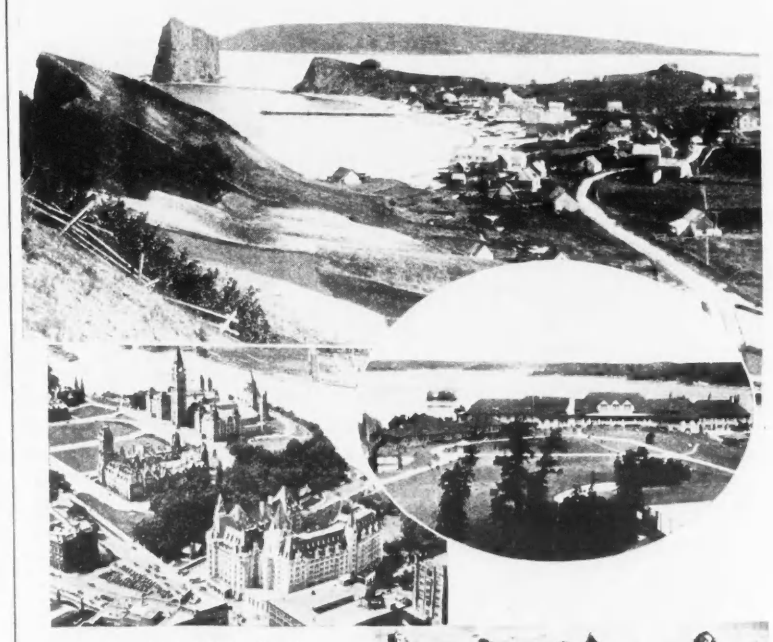
Mrs. Harry Lilly Millward, of Lexington, Ky., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John L. Agnew, of Toronto.

Mr. David Ouchterlony, organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, has sailed on the Aurania for England, where he will spend the summer studying. While in London, he will be the guest of his aunt, Lady Salter.

FLOWER GARDEN COLORS blossom forth on this figured chiffon frock. The neckline is accented in front with a cluster of orange blossoms, and the jacket has full sleeves gathered in a tight cuff. Sunburst pleating is inserted in the centre back, below the shirred neck yoke. The leghorn hat is trimmed with a black velvet band and small flowers. From The Robert Simpson Company.

VACATION REGIONS in EASTERN CANADA

Reach them in comfort BY CANADIAN NATIONAL



Top: Percé Village, Gaspé.
Oval: Minaki Lodge, Minaki, Ont.
Left: Ottawa, an air view.
Right: Surf bathing in the Maritimes.

EVERY summer sport awaits you at Eastern Canada's famous vacation resorts.

Every type of accommodation is at your command, from a Northwoods cabin or popular family resort — by lake or ocean, to the spacious and complete accommodations of Canadian National's Hotels of Distinction.

ONTARIO is the Province of lakes and woods; beautiful Minaki, the Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Georgian Bay Districts; Timagami, Kawartha and Rideau Lakes offering bathing beaches, boating, fishing . . . vacation spots for all the family.

QUÉBEC is rich in Old World charm; the atmosphere of Provincial France, wayside shrines, native industries; gay, cosmopolitan Montreal; romantic, historic Québec City; the picturesque Gaspé Peninsula; attractive resorts offer quiet and rest or gaiety and action.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — the Maritimes, bring you the charm and freshness of the sea — and deep cool forests, and lakes and streams abounding in trout and salmon. Let the kiddies romp on broad sandy beaches; splash in the surf. Excellent hotels including Pictou Lodge at Pictou, N.S., the Nova Scotian at Halifax and the Canadian National Hotel at Charlottetown.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Your nearest Canadian National Ticket Agent will gladly give you information on ***low summer fares****, routes, accommodation, costs, etc. Or if you are planning to go West, he will furnish you with details of the Canadian Rockies, Jasper and Alaska.*

TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD

● No dates in the world of the stage gleam brighter than those of the theatre festival in Moscow and Leningrad September 1 to 10 this year. For the fourth successive year, the leaders of the Soviet theatre, opera, ballet and screen have arranged a program of the outstanding productions from their famous repertories. Meyerhold, Stanislavsky and other celebrities will stage twelve outstanding performances. All-inclusive rates in the Soviet Union are $65 third class, $95 tourist and $165 first. These include hotels, meals, *theatre tickets*, sightseeing in Moscow and Leningrad and *transportation by special train between the two cities*. Special parties under the leadership of outstanding authorities on the Soviet theatre are now being organized. Ask C. P. R. for its illustrated booklet No. **32** on the Event.

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

A TENDENCY to experiment with food can apparently be inherited like buck teeth or Dementia Praecox. I often think of Mother as I quietly put the result of one of my more imaginative efforts in the step-on-it tin below the sink. Mother was a terrible cook but her spirited interest in the creation of food never forsook her. Fortunately there was always an Annie or a Maggie in the kitchen at home, part of whose business was to keep Mother out of it, otherwise we should all have grown up with rickets or dyspepsia, if we had lived to grow up at all.

Mother and the Virginia ham, sent from the Southern States by a matter-of-fact admirer with its recipe attached, is a story I shall one day print. I am thinking at the moment of Mother and the Walnuts.

Walnut pickles, as everyone knows, are both delicious and wildly expensive. A discussion of their merits one day with a scatter-brained visiting Englishwoman lit the light of culinary adventure in Mother's eye. If walnuts, why not butternuts? Who, in their black and pickled form, could possibly distinguish a walnut from a butternut? Not Father, if Mother knew her man.

We didn't get off to the cottage till very late that summer, but by the first of August Mother had us all collecting butternuts. They were large and hard and sticky and we collected a great many, being paid by the quart. Then Mother got to work and the cottage reeked of vinegar for many days. She put them to soak in the wash boiler—better have enough, think of the saving, said Mother—and when they were finally bottled in great two-quart malted milk jars the Brown family owned enough pickles to rival Heinz.

Unfortunately it was discovered that in spite of the care spent on them no human tooth could make any impression on them. They were, in fact, invulnerable to anything but the blow of a hammer. Mother by this time had lost the recipe, and most of her interest in them, but felt sure it had said something about letting them stand over the winter to mellow. So when we closed the cottage we left them mellowing. The following summer, hard as ever, we buried them quietly in the woods. Mother was far from downcast. I still admire a memorandum written in her own distinguished hand with a pencil on the pine-sheeted kitchen wall. "Pick butternuts before July 15th," it reads.

As a matter of fact Mother was right in theory though a little weak in practice. Infant butternuts do make good pickles, though baby walnuts are better. This is the season to try them. You must get the nuts when they are so young a needle pierces them as easily as it goes through silk. This is a reliable recipe that Mother unfortunately never knew.

Prick each nut thoroughly with a fork. Soak them in a brine (proportion 2 lbs. of salt to 1 gallon of water) for 9 days, changing the brine every third day. Now drain them and spread on a tray and leave them in the sun until quite black—it should take about 12 hours. Pack them in jars and cover them with a strong pickling vinegar which has been strained and then boiled up again with a small amount of white sugar; the amount must be decided by your personal taste. Most people like pickled walnuts rather sour. Pour the vinegar on the nuts just as you take it off the fire. When cold cover carefully and store for several months before serving.

To make a good pickling vinegar, take 1 quart of the best white wine vinegar, add 6 cloves, 2 ozs. shallots finely chopped, 1 oz. each of ground sugar and salt, 1 teaspoon of mixed spice and 6 bay leaves. Leave the jar in a warm place for a week; then pour into a saucepan and let simmer for 1 hour, cool, return to the jar and cork securely till required.

This being our week for homely hints to housewives how about making some Nasturtium seed capers while you are about it? They are very good to use with veal in making *Snitzels* and in heaps of sauces and salads, and on hors d'oeuvres.

Gather the young green seeds of nasturtiums and keep them a few days spread out on thick paper, then put them in bottles and pour hot, strained pickling vinegar over them. Cover closely when cold, and keep them for 12 months before using.

Now for a good conserve for tea, or to serve with cream cheese and biscuits as a luncheon dessert. "Conserve" is jam-with-elegance, in case you don't know it. This recipe makes about six glasses.

1 ripe pineapple
1 qt. box fine strawberries
3 large navel oranges.

Peel, core and shred the pineapple finely. Wash and hull the berries. Skin the oranges carefully, keeping the skins in quarters, discarding all the white pulp possible. Boil the peel in water till tender, remove from the water and scoop out all the white with a spoon. Sliver the skin into tiny thin strips with a sharp knife. Boil the pineapple 20 minutes with 2 cups of water. Meanwhile boil the cut orange pulp and the juice with 2½ cups of sugar for about 15 minutes; add the shredded rind and continue cooking slowly. When the pineapple is cooked add the strawberries to it and 4½ cups of sugar. Let them come to the boil, then add the orange and boil all together for about 25 minutes, or until thick and clear. Be sure to skim the jam while cooking and stir carefully to prevent its sticking. Enamel pans are best to cook it in. Put into sterilized jars and seal the next day with wax.

For no good reason but to show we haven't entirely lost our style sense and because strawberries are still with us, I'll finish by giving you a grand party sweet that will serve 12 people. Try it on your Sunday night supper guests. It has everything.

ALMOND CREAM WITH A STRAWBERRY COAT

Mash 2 quarts of strawberries with a wooden mallet or potato masher, add 2 cups of water and 1½ cups of sugar. Bring to a boil, simmer for a minute or two, skim, cool, and put through a fine sieve. This should make 4 cups of juice (add a little water if it doesn't). Now melt 3 teaspoons of gelatine in 1 cup of cold water. Heat the strawberry juice to boiling point and add the gelatine, stir well, and cool.

You need two moulds, a one quart and a two of the same shape that one may fit inside the other. Put 1¾ cups of the strawberry mixture in the bottom of the big mould and let it set in the refrigerator. When firm, place the second mould filled with ice in the centre of the first and pour the rest of the strawberry gelatine around it. Put aside to get quite firm.

For the Almond Cream, soak 4 teaspoons of gelatin in a half cup of cold water. Dissolve 1 cup of bought almond paste in 2 cups of milk by heating to the boiling point and stirring until smooth and melted, in a double boiler. Pour this onto the well-beaten yolks of 4 eggs, add a pinch of salt and return and cook in the double boiler for a minute or two till it thickens slightly, then add the gelatine and 3 teaspoons of vanilla. Stir till gelatine is dissolved, then cool. When it begins to set, whip for 5 minutes with a dover beater, then fold in 1 pint of stiffly whipped cream.

By this time the strawberry gelatine should be set stiff. Empty out the ice and put a little warm water into the small mould to loosen it. Remove it and fill the hole in the centre with the almond cream. Chill till set. When ready to serve dip the mould in warm water and turn out on a big dish. Decorate with whole strawberries and serve it with a bowl of sliced berries sweetened with a syrup made of 1 cup of sugar and half a cup of water. That's the kind of thing for a party.

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TRAVELERS

Judge and Mrs. J. F. McKinley have left Ottawa for Kingsmere, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor G. Byers, of Toronto, and their two young daughters, are spending six weeks at Big Cedar Point, Lake Simcoe, Ont.

Lord Shaughnessy and his family, of Toronto, are occupying their residence at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea for the summer.

Lady Sybil Middleton, daughter of the late Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, has arrived in Canada from England by the Empress of Britain.

Miss Marjorie Borden, of Ottawa, who has been spending the past few months in England, was recently the guest of Lord and Lady Bessborough.

Mrs. Norman Rogers and her children have left Ottawa to spend the summer on the St. Lawrence River near Kingston.

Major and Mrs. G. A. E. Chapman have returned to Ottawa from Portland-on-the-Rideau, where they were the guests of Lady Kingsmill.

Colonel and Mrs. P. B. Taylor, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Taylor, of Toronto, have returned to Ottawa.

Major and Mrs. E. J. Ashton and their children have left Ottawa for their summer home on Georgian Bay.

Mrs. Leonard Blackburn, of Ottawa, recently was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, at Toronto.

Lord and Lady Hardinge, of Penshurst, Kent, England, and their children, are the guests of Lady Hardinge's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ely, of Toronto, were recent guests at the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Mrs. W. H. Herridge and Mrs. A. S. Redfern, of Ottawa, were recent guests at the Seigniory Club, Quebec.

VIONNET PUTS A WHITE SHARKSKIN three-quarter length coat over a chestnut brown dress, and achieves the smart light-over-dark effect. The small hat, its tilt accented by a perky bow, is the same fabric as the coat, with dark brown veil.

—From The Eaton Company, Ltd.

A NAIL BRUSH
that stands the gaff!

This quality nail brush has the very best bristles obtainable, and is constructed to give excellent satisfaction. The close-grained back is reinforced underneath and around the edge by a seamless aluminum sheath—the block can't crack; the bristles can't come out.

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The IDEAL SALAD & COOKING OIL
The CANADA STARCH COMPANY Limited

SUMMER RESPITE

Imagine yourself facing the Atlantic from an ocean deck of The Dennis, with fresh breezes cooling your brow! Your own room looks out over the sea and you sleep with the murmur of waves in your ear.
Give yourself this Summer Respite and the contentment of fine living at The Dennis. We'll have your room ready if you'll write us now!

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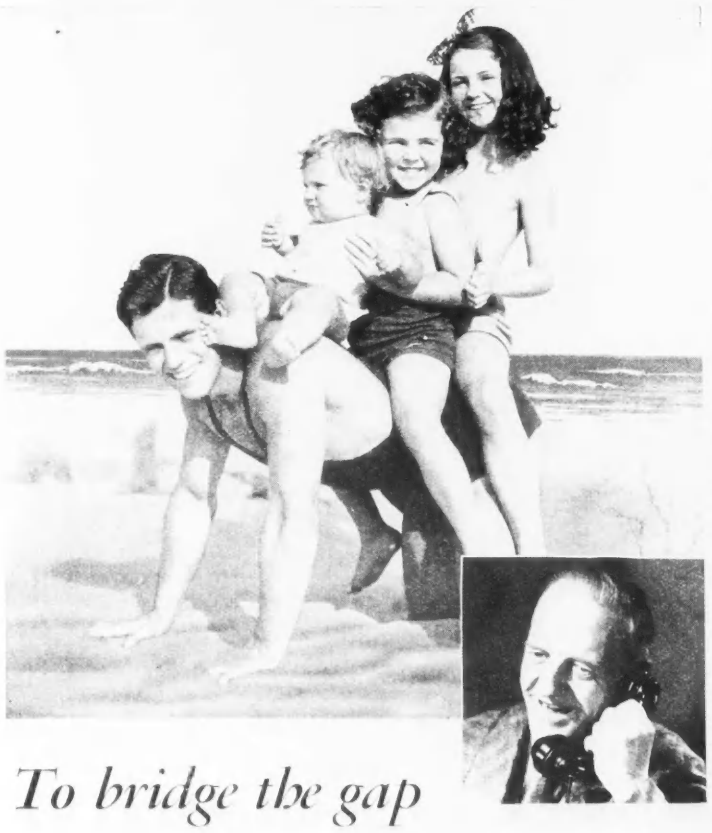

To bridge the gap between week-ends!

JIM THOMPSON never lets loneliness get him down. With the family away for the summer he bridges the gap between week-ends, by telephone. Twice a week, at a set hour, he has a reassuring and cheering chat with wife and youngsters. There's nothing like Long Distance to take the edge off separation. It's speedy, clear, dependable and invaluable in emergency.

●On *both* "Anyone" and "Person-to-Person" calls, Low Night Rates apply every evening after 7, and ALL DAY SUNDAY.

HIGHWAYS and BUYWAYS

The advertising columns of this paper are the highways of commerce. There you will find the products and services of firms who are glad to place their goods on display where the greatest number of people can find out in the shortest possible time whether those goods are worthy or not.

True, sometimes you can find good values off the highway—among the "unknowns" and the "just-as-goods". But why take the risk—when you can use the advertisements as a dependable guide to value, and save a lot of time in the bargain?

When a manufacturer places himself on record in the printed page, he is forced to guarantee you consistent quality and service—or the disapproval of millions quickly forces him out of the market. That's why you have such a friendly feeling for old and well-known advertised names—you know you can depend upon them.

Read the advertisements regularly and know what you want before you start out to shop. It pays to make the advertising highways your *buyways*.

SOCIAL WORLD

MANY guests motored to "Shadowbrook," the beautiful home of Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills, June 24, for the reception held by Mrs. R. Dean Wills, formerly Mary Crighton, of Palm Beach, Florida. Masses of flowers from the garden filled with their perfume the large living room where the guests were received. Mrs. H. B. Wills wore an effective frock of lettuce green with fringe of lipstick red, and her daughter-in-law wore a frock of white taffeta dotted with sapphire blue which was most attractive with her lovely dark brown eyes and hair and fair complexion. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Lawrence Junkin, Mrs. Lawrence Sinclair, Mrs. Owen Smily, Mrs. Clare Vanstone, Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. M. Wilson, Mrs. George Richmond, Mrs. Richard Trestrail, Mrs. T. N. Phelan and Mrs. Victor Tyrrell.

MANY prominent Canadians are crossing the sea to be present at the Vimy event. Lady Drummond of Montreal, sailed recently for London, where she will join her grandson, Mr. Guy Drummond, who is a student at Cambridge. They will attend the unveiling of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, by His Majesty the King on July 26. Lady Drummond plans to return to Canada in August, when she will occupy her residence at Cacouna for the remainder of the summer.

MRS. BUCHAN, mother of Lord Tweedsmuir, has returned to England. The Governor-General's mother came to Canada about a month ago, and has made many friends by her simple, charming manner. Mrs. Buchan has stayed with Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir at the Citadel in Quebec since the Vice-Regal party went there from Ottawa. Lady Tweedsmuir's mother, Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor has arrived from England and is staying with Their Excellencies at the Citadel.

THE High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Vincent Massey gave an At Home on June 18, for Miss Allison Larkin, of Toronto, who is a visitor in London, England.

THE past few weeks have been busy ones for those taking part in the Annual for Furnishing Funds of the new Convalescent Hospital of St. John the Divine, at Newtonbrook, Ont. Mrs. Percy Gardiner gave a garden tea for those of the teams, and Lady Gibbons, Duchess Miss Lorna Macdonald (white) auctioned articles of her own make, which was held on the lawn overlooking a swimming pool and lovely landscape in every direction. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Cox gave a supper for the Fair Committee, around a bonfire in Rosedale.

THE Toronto Club golfers opened the summer season with the annual and more than usually gala Ladies' Day, when a distinguished gathering of the Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir and his lovely wife, attended. We hear that most of the outstanding golfers in Eastern Canada will be present during Ladies' week, which commences Monday, July 13, and concludes Saturday, July 18.

THE christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shepard took place June 23, in the St. James Basilica, Montreal. The child was given the name Jude Vincent Gilbert. The godparents were Mr. P. Varnet, Mr. H. L. Fitzpatrick, of Nice, France, Miss Dorothy Tetley and Miss Kathleen Shepard. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Shepard entertained informally.

WINNIPEG

THE rush of visitors in town and entertaining for them have kept everyone on the move, notwithstanding the cool fog we have had of late. Mrs. A. G. Carruthers came up from the Lake of the Woods for a few days this week. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith spent week-end with her. They will occupy Mrs. Carruthers's summer cottage for the summer months. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Clark also have opened their summer home at Grand Beach, and will be there from month to month. Colonel and Mrs. Leacock, Lady of Victoria, have been much feted during their visit. Mrs. Arthur Rogers and Mrs. F. W. Scott gave some joint luncheons at dinner at Manitoba Club in Mrs. Irving's honor, the latter at the Country Club. Mrs. E. W. Kneeland came up to town for the dinner from her summer home. Mrs. Hugh Phillips was a dining hostess in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Irving, and Mrs. Assel McBain and Mrs. Douglas Laird were luncheon hostesses. Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Alex. Rose, of York-ton, shared honors at Mrs. H. M. Dennistoun's and Mrs. Alexander Bain's luncheons at the Country Club. Lady Eaton entertained at a very jolly cocktail party the day before these popular guests left for their home in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Calgary, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bonnycastle who had a cocktail party for them one day after the races. Mrs. W. G. McMahon entertained a group of her women friends at dinner at Manitoba Club. Mrs. Gordon Ritchie had a luncheon for her mother, Mrs. Shelton, who is to be her guest for some weeks.

A WEDDING of interest to a large circle of friends took place recently in Knox Church, in which church the late Sir William and Lady Whyte, grandfather and grandmother of the bride, were always deeply interested. The bride, Margaret Constance, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Whyte, was married to Mr. David Pringle Shepard, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Day Shepard. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and looked stunning in her classical wedding gown of pure white Chanel crepe, the train bordered with beautiful Brussels lace, the gift of her god-mother, Mrs. Rex Hooton. The maid of honor was Miss Jane Whyte, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Marion McEachern and Miss Helen Clare Shepard. The little sister of the bride, Noelie, was flower girl. The groomsman was Mr. Clarence Shepard, and the ushers were Mr. Merrill Shepard, of Minneapolis, another brother of the groom, Mr. William Whyte, Jr., Mr. Jack Alexander, Mr. Fen Gwyn, Mr. Gordon Douglas, Mr. Robert Tarr. The bride was very chic in her traveling costume of celeste blue sheer wool, the coat opening over a daffodil yellow blouse with hat to match. On their return from the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard will reside in Pasadena Court, Winnipeg.

AN ENGAGEMENT just announced is that of Miss Frances Isabel Fowler, younger daughter of Mr. Frank O. Fowler, to Mr. John James Carter, of Toronto. The wedding has been arranged for August 12.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. A. S. Parkes have left to reside in Victoria. A number of the officers' wives at the Barracks entertained at luncheon at Manitoba Club in honor of Mrs. Parkes. Miss Phyllis Parkes will spend the summer at Mrs. J. H. McDonald's camp at the Lake of the Woods, before joining her parents at the Coast.

Major Clifford Sifton passed through Winnipeg en route to the Coast, where he will be for a few days. He will visit some of the western cities on route back to Toronto.

Miss Margaret Symington has returned to her home in Montreal, having come up to attend the Kilgour-Russel wedding as bridesmaid, since which time she has paid a round of visits here.

ENGAGEMENTS

MR. AND Mrs. Marston Allen, of Cincinnati, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Morris Allen, to Mr. Hugh Graham Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham Carmichael, of Cincinnati, formerly of Montreal. The groom-elect is a grandson of Mrs. F. G. Warrington, of Montreal, and a great nephew of the late Right Rev. James Carmichael, Bishop of Montreal.

MRS. LORENZO EVANS announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Elizabeth Vere Strover, daughter of the late Major and Mrs. W. G. Strover, to Mr. Frederick Avery Price, son of the late Mr. Arthur Price and of Mrs. Price, of Quebec.

MARRIAGES

GRACE Church-on-the-hill, Toronto, was the setting June 13, of the wedding of Audrey Jane, daughter of Mrs. Watt and the late Mr. Hubert Watt, to Mr. James R. Hanning, son of Mrs. Hanning of Oshawa and the late Judge C. R. Hanning of Preston. Rev. John Dixon officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Norman Watt, and was attended by Mrs. Margaret Burns and Miss Marion Hanning, sister of the groom. Mr. Murray Gossage was the best man and the ushers were Mr. William and Mr. Everett Weaver, Mr. Edward Ketchum, Mr. Norman Millman of Oshawa, and Dr. Charles Gossage.

THE marriage of Allison Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Christine, to Mr. David Kennedy Cassels, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cassels, of Toronto, took place June 26 in St. George's Church, Montreal. The Venerable Archdeacon Gower-Rees officiating. The bridal attendants were Miss Peggy How, as maid-of-honor, and Miss Peggy Robinson, Miss Betty Forbes, Miss Claudie Christine, of Ottawa, cousin of the bride, and Miss Sylvia Doughty, of Ottawa. Mr. Ian Johnson, of Toronto, acted as best man for Mr. Cassels, and the ushers were Mr. Tony Griffon, of Hamilton; Mr. Charles Cowan and Mr. Pat Cassels, brother of the bridegroom, both of Toronto; Mr. Fraser Coristine, brother of the bride, and Mr. Weir Davis, of Montreal. On their return from abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels will live in Toronto.

MISS MENA PROULX with her horse, Bennie Boy, the winner in his class, and ridden by Miss Proulx at the 14th annual horse show of the Ottawa Hunt and Riding Club.

THE marriage took place, May 21, in St. Saviour's Church, Chelsea, London, England, of Molly Margaret Evelyn McCuaig, daughter of the late Clarence N. McCuaig, of Montreal, and of Mrs. McCuaig, of Sloane Mansions, London, England, to Lieutenant John Seymour Stead, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Stead, of Montreal.

DEER PARK UNITED CHURCH, Toronto, was the scene June 27 of the marriage of Eleanor Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Warren Thomson, to Mr. George Owen Gordon, son of Senator and Mrs. George Gordon, of North Bay, Ont.

IN ST. ANDREW'S Presbyterian Church, Kingston, Ont., June 23, the marriage took place of Elizabeth Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Nickle, of Kingston, to Mr. Henry Toller Markey, son of the late F. H. Markey, K.C., and of Mrs. Markey, of Montreal. The bride's only attendant was Mrs. Andrew Blair, of Toronto. Mr. Donald Markey, of Montreal, was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Mr. D. G. Cunningham, of Kingston; Mr. Francis Gill, Mr. Russel Call and Mr. R. K. Martin, of Montreal. On their return from Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Markey will reside in Montreal.

THE marriage of Margaret Rowe Churchill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Talcott Churchill, of New York, to Mr. John Gaspard Maricourt LeMoine, of Montreal, son of the late Gaspard LeMoine, of Quebec and Montreal, and of Mrs. LeMoine, of Montreal, took place June 22, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York. Miss Jane Churchill was her sister's only attendant. Mr. John H. B. Dewar, of Ottawa, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. John D. Fry, Mr. G. F. Osler, Mr. Eric Riordan and Mr. William S. Fry, all of Montreal. Following the reception, Mr. and Mrs. LeMoine left to sail for England and will spend their honeymoon motoring in the British Isles. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

LUCILE, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Paul Saint Germain, became the bride of Mr. Paul Dansereau, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lucien Dansereau, in St. Viateur Church, Outremont, Que., June 23. Miss Louise Saint Germain was her sister's only attendant, and Mr. Pierre Dansereau was best man for his brother. The ushers were Mr. Jacques Morin, Mr. Rael Gagnon, Mr. Gerard Elie and Mr. Jean Saint Germain and Mr. Louis Saint Germain, brothers of the bride.

MARY LYONS, daughter of Mrs. Agnew and the late John L. Agnew, of Toronto, was married to Mr. Thomas B. Horkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Horkins, of Campbellford, Ont., June 27 at Holy Rosary Church, Toronto. Rev. J. Keating officiated, assisted by Rev. W. Roach. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. John Lyons Agnew, Jr. Miss Harriet Agnew was her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Cynthia Copping and Miss Mary McCrea were bridesmaids. Little Pauline Watkins and Alice Elizabeth Cochrane were flower girls. Dr. Harold Horkins, of Detroit, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Basil Bradley, Mr. Sidore Shore, Mr. John Archer, Mr. Gordon McGillivray, Mr. Geard Beaudoin and Mr. George Collins and Mr. William Taylor, of Copper Cliff, Ont. On their return from a motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Horkins will live in Toronto.

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The Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. Greenshields have left Montreal for Murray Bay, Que., where they will spend the summer at the Manoir Richelieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Alain de Lotbiniere and their family have left Montreal for their residence at Point Platon, Que., where they will remain until September.

MRS. CHARLES RUMP, the former Miss Margaret Morrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bruce Morrow, who was married to Mr. Charles William Rump, of Ottawa, at Calvin Presbyterian Church, Toronto, recently.
—*Photo by Lyonde.*

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BULLETINS FOR BRIDES

Unless this year is very different from other years, grocers' sales of rice will pick up during the next six weeks. Church organists will suffer occupational fatigue. Tin cans will rattle behind dignified automobiles. And a great many young couples, emerging starry-eyed from the middle aisle, will face Life together and find it full of New Problems.

They have so many things to buy, so much shopping to do, so many choices to make. Furniture, silverware, rugs and blankets . . . towels and toasters . . . soap and soup and cereals.

Fortunately for them, they go forth, budget in hand, into a world of standard values, recognized trade-marks, dependable merchandise. Familiar names, advertised names, will pass their lips naturally as they buy. They will read the advertisements more than ever now—selecting, rejecting, budgeting, buying with a minimum of wasted effort and a definite assurance of value received.

The pages of this paper are full of bulletins for brides, news of the world of goods and services, short cuts to efficient housekeeping. Whether you're a 1936 bride or a 1906 bride, make it a habit to read the advertisements regularly. For the sake of time, economy and convenience, be familiar with standard values when you start out to shop.

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MARRIAGES

The marriage is announced of Helen Aileen, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Harcourt and Mrs. Harcourt, Port Hope, niece of the late Dr. G. V. Harcourt, M.L.A., to Wilfrid Eustace Bonneville, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bonneville, Port Hope, formerly of Ottawa, and grandson of the late P. E. Burke, of Ottawa, at All Saints' Anglican Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Channel Hepburn, B.D., M.C., on Wednesday, June twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

THE SKYLINE OF A METROPOLIS where Canada faces the Pacific. Visitors from every corner of the world will attend the celebrations this year of Vancouver's Golden Jubilee, an event of more than national significance. The scene above is the view across the harbor toward the business district.

—Ports of Call

JUBILEE AT VANCOUVER

BY LAREE SPRAY

NATURAL scenic grandeur vies with the startling beauty of man's creative genius to charm visitors to Vancouver this summer.

A Golden Jubilee celebration could have no more worthy setting than Vancouver's background of mountains and sea, its parks and bathing beaches, as well as the innumerable attractions of adjacent districts brought within scope of the summer's program. The enjoyment of elaborate Jubilee entertainment will be enhanced in the ideal scenic surroundings of Canada's Evergreen Playground.

Stanley Park, thousand-acre peninsula stretching out like a friendly hand extending welcome or bidding adieu to ships passing through Lions Gate, picturesque harbor entrance, as focal point of the celebration will provide a glamorous locale for magnificent musical and dramatic productions and artistic exhibits.

Exotic colorings of flower gardens in riotous bloom, the refreshing symphony in greens of towering forest monarchs, centuries old, of emerald lawns, of lacy canopies over sylvan trails covered by graceful vine-maple will blend into a picture of dazzling loveliness in the sun-splashed hours.

And new enchantment will come after twilight. A million colored lights will twinkle like fireflies. Floodlights will reveal treasures hidden by Nature under cover of night. Searchlights will throw into relief one beauty spot after another. Pyrotechnics and flaming demonstrations from aeroplanes will rival the stars' shining glory.

JUBILEE FOUNTAIN

BUT outstanding in the entire scheme of illumination for streets and parks will be the giant fountain in Lost Lagoon. Nestling beside the park, fringed with weeping willows, the placid waters of the lagoon will reflect the constantly shifting hues of the electrical fountain projecting a solid stream of water seventy-five feet in the air. Colored lights blending with the steams and sprays of falling water will create countless tinted, misty rainbows of exquisite beauty.

On a huge revolving stage, a cast of nearly 400 in "Romance of Vancouver" will re-enact historical highlights dating back to the eighteenth century, when Captain George Vancouver negotiated with the Spanish over possession of this territory. The evening feature will be in the open air, will have adequate sound amplification, special musical accompaniment and rapid shifting of scenes for fifteen prologues and fifteen episodes.

Another outdoor production creating a new mark in dramatic achievement will be Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In ideal natural setting of shadow-making trees and shrubs and the mysterious lighting of special electrical equipment, the forest scenes will be most realistic. Duplicate casts for all speaking parts will be used, one for the stage presentation and the other to read the lines into microphones. Extensive rehearsing makes the synchronization between words and actions perfect. A symphony orchestra will play the incidental music, composed by Felix Mendelssohn, and the grand ballet will be comprised of over one hundred dancers.

Five hundred voices will be heard in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" with a symphonic accompaniment of eighty players, and Coleridge Taylor's musical triology to Longfellow's "Songs of Hiawatha" will be given in pageant form.

GORGEOUS PAGEANT

DIVIDED into three acts, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," "The Death of Minnehaha" and "Hiawatha's departure," the acting will be done in eloquent pantomime. Elaborate lighting, a gorgeous background, the colorful costumes of fifty actors, with a symphony of fifty players and a choir of over one hundred singers, combine to make a triumphant spectacle.

One of the most important celebrations of historical significance will be Port Moody, where the first coast-to-coast train arrived fifty years ago, one year before the far western terminus of the first transcontinental railway system was changed to Vancouver.

IN VANCOUVER HARBOR. Part of the fishing fleet lends a cosmopolitan touch to Canada's famed Pacific seaport, which this month begins the celebration of its Golden Jubilee.

This little town, twelve miles up the Inlet from Vancouver, contributes to the Jubilee program with a faithful reproduction of the scene of the first train's arrival, with the original engine and engineer. It can be reached by rail or motor over a scenic highway.

Just across Burrard Inlet from Vancouver, North Shore municipalities also play their part in the fiftieth anniversary festivities. From the North Shore Marine Drive, weaving past an old Indian village, crystal-clear mountain streams, landscaped gardens of splendid residences and the cottages of summer colonies, the superb view commanded by this winding road has won it the name of little Cote d'Azur. And at road's end, is the compelling vista of Howe Sound.

Into the mountains from this highway, motor roads, walled with stately evergreens, lead to the primeval and rugged splendor of Capilano, Grand, Lynn and Seymour Canyons. At Capilano, one of the renowned natural marvels of the Pacific Northwest, a 450-foot steel cable suspension bridge sways two hundred and ten feet above the Capilano River, racing over boulders in cataracts and swirling pools.

MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY

WINDING in and out, with brief glimpses of the amazing panorama that can only be fully appreciated from great height, is the roadway that climbs 3,800 feet to the top of Grouse Mountain, where, in one grand sweep, can be seen the City of Vancouver and suburbs surrounded by the shining waters of Burrard Inlet and English Bay, the fertile farm lands of Lulu and Sea Islands lying in the mouth of the mighty Fraser River and, beyond, the Gulf of Georgia and the purple-distant mountains of Vancouver Island.

Longer motor trips into districts of ever-changing landscapes of rare beauty are over the Cariboo Highway, modernized version of the old Cariboo Trail, or along a road threading through ideal pastoral settings and into a region of mountains and streams, abounding in wild game, until the Spa of Canada—Harrison Hot Springs—is reached.

Boat trips out of Vancouver are always a source of delight, and the cruise up the North Arm to Indian River, past verdant isles in the deeply reflected shadow of sheer, forested mountains, remains an enchanting memory.

Other trips that will add to the complete enjoyment of a visit during the Jubilee celebrations are the sails to Bowen Island, popular summer colony, and up Jervis Inlet or Howe Sound with its gay pleasure resorts, two of the innumerable scenic wonders along the coast in North America's glorious land of fjords.

LONDON BUS FOR VANCOUVER'S JUBILEE. The London Passenger Transport Board is lending the City of Vancouver this much-prized London omnibus of the "B" type, which reposes in the Board's museum. This pre-War omnibus is one of two survivors of that fleet of L.G.O.C. omnibuses which, commandeered by the Government for service as troop-carriers on the outbreak of war in 1914, vanished in a night from the London streets to reappear on the *pave* of France and Flanders. Prior to its dispatch to Canada the omnibus was inspected by Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, on behalf of the London Transport Board, together with Mr. B. E. Adams, of the Furness Withy Line, and Mr. W. A. McAdam, Acting Agent General for British Columbia.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Hamilton Jarvis and Mr. Victor Jarvis have left Toronto to spend July and August at Baie de Chaleur, New Brunswick.

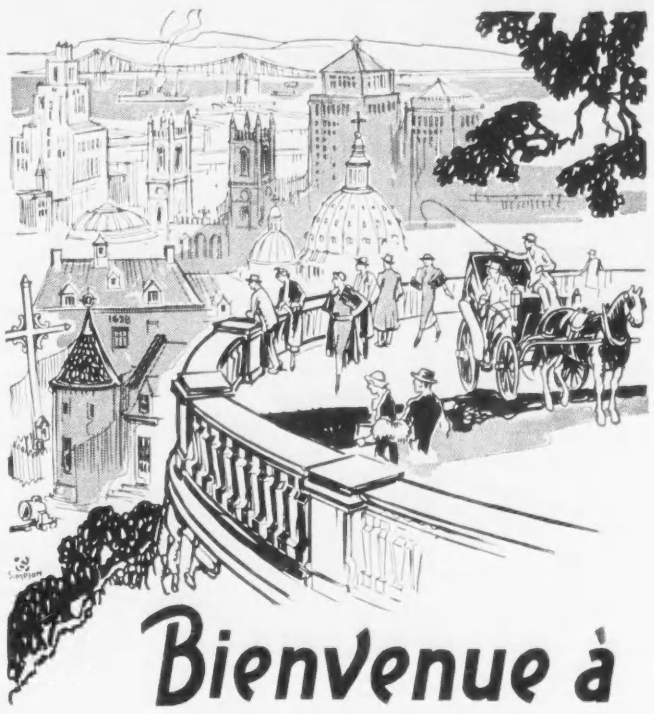
Mrs. D. B. Papineau and Miss Marie Papineau, who have been in New Rochelle, N.Y., visiting Mrs. Papineau's sisters, Mrs. B. C. Nash and Miss Allen, are now in Montreal. Mrs. Papineau is the guest of Major and Mrs. D. L. Bressman and Miss Papineau is staying with Mrs. R. Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold D. P. Heeney of Montreal, are in England, where Mr. Heeney will take his degree of M.A. at Oxford. Mr. Heeney is a former Rhodes scholar of Manitoba and the son of Colonel and Mrs. Bertal Heeney, of Winnipeg.

Major and Mrs. Lawrence Junkin are leaving Toronto shortly to visit Mr. and Mrs. Justin Dowling, of Brookline, Mass., and will later go on to Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Lawrence Glassco and her daughter, of Glendale, California, are visiting Mrs. Stanley Lucas in Hamilton.

Mrs. Victor Gordon Lennox and her little son, Gordon, have sailed for Canada and will spend the summer with Mrs. Lennox's mother, Lady Kingsmill, at Portland-on-the-Rideau.



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ROASTED AND PACKED IN CANADA

—London Letter

MUST MR. EDEN GO?

BY P.O'D.

June 15th, 1936.

POLITICS is a great game. Something is always happening in which respect, as in certain others, politics is "not cricket." Every little week-end has a crisis all its own. Just a short while ago we were in the midst of the Baldwin-Must-Go movement. Now we are being thrilled or bored, as the case may be, with the Eden-Must-Go movement.

It all began last week when Mr. Neville Chamberlain confided to a large and semi-public Conservative dinner-party that the continuance of Sanctions against Italy was "the very midsummer of madness." Mr. Chamberlain is not the sort of after-dinner speaker who has three or four more ports or old brandies than he should, and then commits indiscretions. Mr. Chamberlain is distinctly a cool bird; and what he says, he says deliberately and with a purpose. Hence the crisis. Hence also the flood of gossip and rumor.

Naturally there are various explanations, according to the political leanings of the people who make them. Opponents of the Government in the Press and elsewhere have rejoiced at what they regard as a split in the Cabinet—one of those splits that goes the whole length and right down through. In this view, Neville, whose influence in the Party is said to be already much greater than his chief's, is regarded as trying to bounce Stanley out of the leadership.

But a lot of people have tried to bounce Baldwin, including our own Lord Beaverbrook—and none of them have done very well at it. Besides, Neville is not at all of the bounce type. Remembering this, a good many shrewd observers are asking themselves if the Estate Stanley has not perhaps sent his Chancellor, like the dove out of the Ark, to see if the Sanctionist flood is abating, with a view to landing the old boat on Mt. Ararat or hard-baked reality, if the waters have gone down sufficiently.

This may not seem a very ingenuous move, but then nobody could be as ingenuous as Mr. Baldwin looks—certainly no politician. The only difficulty is, what will Mr. Chamberlain do if the waters haven't gone down, and where will Mr. Eden go if they have? It seems that one or other of them is due to make an extremely difficult double-back-somersault or pay a visit to the wilderness. But the latter is not a very terrifying experience, as Sir Samuel Hoare can testify. The wolves don't really eat good little politicians any more.

FLEET STREET has lost one of its great men. "G.K.C." is dead. No longer will one see that gigantic figure rolling majestically but amiably along, with the huge cape, the wide-brimmed black hat, and especially the face, so large and so boyish, so suggestive indeed of an elderly, cherubic, and rather mischievous cherub.

There will never again be anyone quite like him, either in appearance, or character, or gifts—certainly no one with all combined. He seemed a figure out of the Paris of Henri Murger, but with a strong and unmistakable British flavor. He was the complete Bohemian, but he was the complete John Bull, too.

It was in the combination that his strength lay. He was capable of wild humor, and even wilder flights of fancy, but underneath there was always the bedrock of sound sense. He was sometimes funny, and sometimes serious, but he was always wise. And with his fun and his wisdom, went poetry and romance and a kindliness which, if not deep, covered a tremendous range.

Thirty years and more ago Chesterton was already a bright particular star in the British literary firmament. Great things were thought of him. Greater things, far greater things, were predicted for him. He seemed to have four and more varied gifts from the hand of his famous contemporary. And he possessed the sort of personality which becomes a legend almost immediately. There seemed to be no limit to the dazzling heights he might ascend.

But he never realized that early promise. He never fulfilled those hopes. He wrote many glorious things which will go on being read for a long time to come. But a more hard-headed and disillusioned generation grew weary of his glittering paradoxes, and refused to see that many of them glittered because they were really gold. People tire of being dazzled, and Chesterton had no use for half-lights. He always turned on the full battery, with the color-screens whirling. The effect was exhilarating, but rather exhausting. One longed for a little dullness.

Chesterton's mistake was that he spent himself too recklessly and generously. It is a mistake that few modern authors can be taxed with. For one thing, they have little to spend. They are forced to economize. But "G.K.C." was a millionaire of the mind and the imagination.

He once expressed a wish that he could be a plutocrat, so that he could "chuck it about" not give his wealth to worthy persons or causes, but just "chuck it about." He did that with his wit and his wisdom, his poetry and fantasy and eloquence. He chucked it about in poems and stories and thousands of newspaper articles, tossing the golden stuff out in handfuls, heedless where it fell.

He chucked it about especially in talk, for he was one of the really great talkers of his time. He was a spendthrift. It is, therefore, not surprising that his literary estate should be so much smaller than it might have been. But he was the greater and more lovable man for that. He was too big to save.

NOT long ago Lord Maugham, the very distinguished judge—and incidentally a brother of Somerset Maugham, the novelist—described certain classes of libel actions brought against newspapers as "gold-digging operations." They are cases in which, without having suffered in the slightest degree financially, or in any other way, for that matter, people have brought actions for damages, and have received large sums, because of simple and obvious mistakes in reports, and sometimes because of mere coincidences in names.

Juries nearly always find against newspapers, and damages are nearly always high. When it comes to these libel actions, juries seem unable to think in anything but thousands. It is part of a general conviction that newspapers are enormously wealthy organizations, and that a few thousand pounds more or less make no difference. And this is probably also the reason why they usually bring in a verdict against them—not that they believe newspapers deliberately publish libels, but because presumably they can stand the gaff, and anyway it will "larn 'em" to be more careful.

As British libel-laws are by long odds the strictest in the world, the opportunities have been excellent. The libel-game has, in fact, become a large, profitable, and well-organized "racket." There are firms of solicitors which specialize in it.

You may not even be aware that you have been libelled, or, if you do know, you may be inclined to treat it as a joke. These kind-hearted gentlemen will see to it that you recognize it for what it is, a heaven-sent opportunity. Nothing, or very little, to risk, and plenty to win! And most of the time the cases do not even come into court. The newspapers pay up as the easiest and cheapest way out.

This is the sort of thing that happens: a case that came within my own experience. The American wife of a French count got into a very serious difficulty involving her in a criminal trial. There was a brother, also a count, who was married to an Englishwoman of title. In reporting the matter a London paper used the name of the wrong countess—Countess Pierre, let us say, instead of Adolphe. It was a mere slip, and immediately corrected. There was no possibility of mistaking the identity of the woman really involved. All the details of the story made that perfectly clear. But that little slip cost the paper more than £2,000. And lucky to get off at that!

Newspapers are now trying to get something done which will make this business a little less easy and a little less profitable. At the recent Empire Press Union Conference in London, a draft Bill was discussed to amend the law of libel. According to this amendment, it would be necessary for people, who bring libel actions against newspapers, to show that they have really suffered financial loss—with the exception of a very limited class of cases in which the damage can with difficulty be measured that way. Such are, for instance, suggestions that a lady is "no better than she ought to be," in the good old Victorian sense.

Newspapers are not trying to get out of their just responsibilities. But it is too bad that they should be regarded as the only institution in the country which it is perfectly safe to blackmail—for that is what it amounts to. Something ought really to be done about it; but whether or not it will, remains very much to be seen.

NEW ENGLISH AIRPORT. Incorporating several unusual features this huge terminal at Gatwick was recently opened by the Minister for Air. Extensible covered passageways from the main building permit passengers to debark in comfort from the planes in any weather. Photo shows the scene on the opening day.

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 4, 1936 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

ALBERTA—UNABLE OR JUST UNWILLING TO PAY?

Inability is Not Borne Out by Facts, Since Figures of Wealth and Income Reveal Substantial Margins Over Debts and Debt Charges—"Prosperity" Certificates Doomed

BY WILLIAM WESTON

FOR downright damage, to the Province itself and to the rest of Canada, it will be hard to beat the campaign of self-condemnation being put forth by the government of Alberta, in its attempt to justify reducing payments to its creditors. Mayor McGeer, of Vancouver, undertook to show that his city was impoverished. But without the support of his provincial government, and without the sovereign power to deal independently with the creditors of the city, his group was unable to put over its campaign; now, more than a year later, Vancouver is reported to be carrying its financial burdens without great difficulty and its payments have been met in full.

For all his experience in showmanship, Premier Aberhart of Alberta is giving the Province a poor publicity deal. While professing inability to pay debts, and thereby claiming that its resources and productiveness do not warrant the investment which has already been made, he invites new industries and new capitalists to examine its opportunities! And in proposing to issue "prosperity certificates" to be redeemed from new tax levies, he assumes a vast reserve of tax-paying ability which, if it exists at all, has certainly not been placed at the disposal of present creditors of the Province.

Let us glance briefly at this new circulation scheme. Barred from the issue of a legal tender, by the British North America Act which gives the Dominion government the exclusive control over currency, and exiled from the investment markets by his interest-reduction campaign, Mr. Aberhart and his group are appealing to their loyal supporters at home to take and to keep in circulation a promissory note or certificate which requires that each week one per cent. of the face value be attached by the holder, in the form of a stamp. These "prosperity certificates" are to be given, at the start, to workers on new public projects to be undertaken by the Province. Thus they will cost the government nothing—not even any interest charge—and if they remain in use they will produce for the government enough new stamp revenue to redeem them at the end of the two years. It is vain to hope that they will keep in circulation, however, and it is not beyond a government, which fooled the people on the social credit scheme, to now foist upon them something which for purposes of circulation and ultimate redemption, will soon become valueless.

IF I were offered a money which required a one cent stamp before it could be passed on, I could not value it at more than 99 cents, and even then I would have to be sure that I could circulate it at its face value. By that very fact a discount is set up against the new Alberta "money" right at the start. And if the merchant to whom I offer it knows that he must also stamp it, and that the next party must do likewise, there we have a whole chain of devaluation which must discount the document heavily in respect to its immediate purchasing power. Even though the stamping is required only once a week, regardless of the number of holders, the effect in the long run is bound to be the same. Good legal tender probably does not change hands more than once a week, and it is not likely that the prosperity certificates will move any faster, except in the first desperate effort to get rid of them as quickly as possible.

For a government which promised a new kind of credit, this prosperity certificate idea is the weakest kind of scheme to circulate a paper money which is to be a liability rather than an asset to the holders. It would not do justice to a schoolboy, let alone a schoolmaster. In place of the grandiose $120 millions a year suggested by the Premier in his campaign speeches, the new certificates are being discussed in mere hundreds of thousands, and a desperate effort is being made to secure acceptance of even these. The cabinet ministers claim that they are not part of the social credit plan—that is still to come; but in fact they are of the same paper money genus. And if developed to the proportions of the original scheme, the people would have to find $120 millions a year in new taxes to maintain the redemption feature. That would be a heavy task for a Province which, according to the government, falls about $3,500,000 short in its ability to pay its present interest!

What are the real facts about Alberta, and its ability to pay? Is it really bankrupt, or is the conversion scheme just a product of the anti-capitalist and anti-social trend which has spread through the west and into the east? Does the Aberhart government merely want to take something out of creditors in the hope that Alberta people will thereby be that much better off?

ACCORDING to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate for 1933, the wealth of Alberta totals over $2,000 millions. Considering the recovery in general business and values since then, in which Alberta has had some share, it should be slightly greater now. A previous figure for 1929 showed a total of over $2,400 millions. The farm values alone are rated at $873 millions, the railways at $453 millions, urban properties at $218 millions, and the mines at $113 millions.

Against these Alberta assets have to be placed a share in the public debt of the Dominion as a whole, and a share in what is due to outside investors in Canada, which, on the basis of population, come to roughly $200 millions and $400 millions, respectively. That leaves $1,400 millions, which surely is adequate security for the Province's own debt of $160 millions, and the debts of its municipalities which total about $80 millions. It must be admitted that the liabilities are heavy, but they still leave a net value of $1,160 millions to the credit of the people of Alberta. It should be noted that mortgage obligations are covered in part at least by the estimate of $400 millions as due to outside investors. And the various amounts quoted are not by any means all net liabilities. People of Alberta own some of the Dominion bonds, some of those of their own Province and municipalities, and some of their own mortgages.

Now let us look at the facts from a current, or revenue and expenditure, viewpoint. The value of production in Alberta in 1933 was estimated at $207 millions, and here also figures for later years should

(Continued on Page 24)

— BUT WILL IT?

SOCIAL PRECEPTS—1936 MODEL

Capital is Menaced by Western Reformers—Politicians, Teachers and Preachers Move Over to the Left

BY REECE H. HAGUE

WERE the precepts instilled into the minds of the youth of a generation ago simply poppy cock? Is it after all reprehensible to attain success in business, financial independence and a reputation for integrity and sincerity?

As one views with ever increasing bewilderment the manner in which modern governments place obstacles in the path of the man of energy and initiative, discourage the exercise of thrift and generally penalize the individual who persists in basing his conduct upon long-accepted moral and economic principles—to say nothing of the way in which on occasion such governments blithely ignore their own solemn pledges, one is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that a new code of ethics will have to be prepared for the guidance of the youth of today and tomorrow.

Not so many years ago when a young man put childish things behind him and embarked upon the stern and serious business of earning a living his elders out of their wisdom laid down a code of rules to govern his behaviour if he hoped in the years to come to be recognized as a man of substance and integrity.

A few of the most important of these rules were: The harder you work the greater will be your rewards. Competition is the life of trade and the price which your products will bring will be commensurate with their quality. Let your word be your bond. Eschew debts if they can be avoided but if you are forced into debt pay up on the due date like a little gentleman. Be thrifty so that a patrimony may be provided for your declining years. Help the poor and aged. Love God, honor the King and respect those set in authority over you.

In view of the vastly changed situation under which governments—or at least an unhappily large number of governments—are extending their authority in paternal directions and reversing the time-honored democratic idea that the citizen was the master and the government the servant, I now present for the guidance of the generation about to embark upon a career of wage earning the following set of maxims, 1936 model.

Working harder than the other fellow will avail you nothing, as the present tendency is to standardize wages irrespective of individual energy and ability. Don't bother drumming up a market for your products or worry unduly about their quality as most governments are becoming compulsory marketing minded. Get into debt as much and as quickly as you can, as if you don't the government will do so on your behalf. You may be able to get out of your own debts by governments declaring moratoria, but you can't sidestep those government debts. Encourage governments to welch on their obligations as it will be the foolish old dodderer who trusted them with his savings and not you who will take a loss. Don't on any account save your surplus earnings, as the government will just take them away from you on some pretext or other and in any

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

The last intermediate market movement of importance ran from March 1935 (Industrials 96.71) Rails 27.31) to April 4, 1936 (Industrials 161.99) and February 20, 1936 (Rails 51.27). Towards the end of this advance volume increased to three million or more shares daily. Since then there has occurred a corrective decline with a low point of April 29th (see "D"), followed by an upward recoil which has carried both averages back very close to their April and February highs. The significant point is that this has not been accompanied by sufficient volume to give it the appearance of a resumption of the upward movement which got under way in March 1935. Therefore, unless and until *both averages*—not one but both—decisively break through Industrials 161.99, Rails 51.27, this forecaster will remain skeptical of the possibility of any immediate upward movement in the market which would justify the purchase of stocks.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	41.22	July 8 '32	13.23
B—Last Important High Points	Apr. 4 '36	161.99	Feb. 20 '36	51.27
C—Closing Prices	June 29 '36	158.01	June 29 '36	47.96
D—Last Important Low Points	Apr. 29 '36	143.65	Apl. 29 '36	42.30
Average daily volume—6 days ending June 22, 1936			901,600 shares	
Average daily volume—6 days ending June 29, 1936			929,600 shares	

P. M. R.'s Column

CANADA enters upon the second half of 1936 with good reason for satisfaction over the progress in recovery. While complete figures for the first half-year are not yet available, it is evident that our volume of business for the period was close to 10 per cent. above that for the first half of 1935. And we end the half-year with the various recovery indices at or close to the highest levels yet attained. For instance, the economic index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 108.5 for the week ending June 20, as against 98.7 for the same week a year ago. Each of the six major factors comprising the index was considerably in advance of the standing of a year ago. Bank clearings were notably higher, clear evidence of the larger volume of business being transacted. Evidently, despite our worries over relief costs and taxes and governmental radicalism, recovery is marching on.

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THE fact is that business is unusually active for the time of year. There has been little of the slackening off usual in the summer season. Two important reasons for the good showing are the rise in foreign trade, which tabulations for the half-year show is at the highest level since 1930 with particularly encouraging gains in exports, and the improvement in tourist traffic, which it is now hoped may prove to be the largest of any year on record, excepting only 1929. Then there is hope for a good wheat crop that will fetch better prices. But behind these immediate factors is the stimulus of the widespread reaction from the prolonged under-consumption of recent years. Between 1930 and 1934 there was built up an enormous unsatisfied demand for goods of all kinds, on the part of both corporations and individuals. Productive equipment and household goods wore out or became obsolete but replacement was deferred, primarily because of reduced buying power but also in part due to a desire to husband resources because of lack of confidence in the future. Now individuals are spending more freely again, making for better business.

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THE big spending by corporations is still to come, the tendency to replacement and expansion being held in check by high taxes and fears of inability to earn a reasonable return on capital expenditures. If and when these fears are dispelled, business activity will greatly increase, especially in the capital goods industries, and the bogey of continuing large-scale unemployment will disappear. Even as things are, the impetus toward better business is now strong enough to overcome obstacles that formerly seemed insurmountable. Apparently the uptrend is now so solidly rooted that only some new major catastrophe could check its growth.

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OF MORE long-term consequence to Canada than Mr. Aberhart's vagaries is the election of the next President of the United States. If Roosevelt wins—and according to the Whaley-Eaton Service, his chances to win are about 8 to 5 at the present time—he will push his New Deal with renewed vigor. Almost certainly there would develop strong pressure on Canadian governments to follow suit, especially as any harmful effects of New Deal policies would probably take some time to show themselves. The Whaley-Eaton Service summarizes the conflicting political faiths of Roosevelt and Landon by saying that "... the Deal he proposes is new, in this country—he contemplates on this continent a 'new order of the ages.' ... The President has repeatedly shown that he does not consider it possible to carry on modern civilization under former rules. That is the very essence of his message and his leadership. Landon elements do not believe that this conclusion is justified, but hold, on the contrary, that the institutions developed on this hemisphere are peculiarly adapted to successful progress in civilization."

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THE idea of a New Deal, a "new order of the ages," undoubtedly has a very strong popular appeal these days. Many people will embrace it without pausing to question its practicability. Yet perhaps no issue ever placed before the electors of any country merited more careful study and investigation than this. For Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal involves the making of fundamental changes in the nation's social, economic and political structure. The Whaley-Eaton Service, for example, says that the Republican campaign will be based largely on the charge that Roosevelt is attempting a *coup-d'etat*, and it comments: "It is undoubtedly true that the New Deal is incompatible with constitutional and governmental practice as heretofore existing in this country. The New Deal cannot hope to succeed unless it has (1) a virtually complete control of credit, (2) a correspondingly complete control of industry, (3) the right to overstep State authority, and (4) freedom from interference with its program by the courts. ... The New Deal contemplates an economic revolution ... and an economic revolution necessitates a comparable political revolution." Do we want to have a revolution of this kind in Canada? We are likely to undergo strong pressure in that direction if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

PICKLE CROW AND READ-AUTHIER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Would you consider Pickle Crow a good investment at the present price? Or would you consider Read-Authier better, perhaps more as a speculation? Thank you for past advice.

W. M. H., Big Valley, Alta.

I can't say just what Pickle Crow shares are worth but I can tell you that Pickle Crow is one of the outstanding new gold producing mines of Canada. Underground work is adding steadily to ore reserves. The ore is high grade and permits a remarkably high margin of net profit to be realized. The supply of hydro-electric power will be increased late this year. Mill construction is to go forward with a view toward having the capacity of the mill doubled before the end of the coming winter. Continuity of rich ore has been a feature of underground development, while pilot work by diamond drilling to below 1,000 ft. in depth has indicated continuation of the rich ore, and an indicated increase in width. Shares of Pickle Crow are well fortified behind big ore reserves, in addition to which is the speculative element which entails good prospects of further parallel deposits, and the continued development of rich ore on the main deposit already under production.

Read-Authier is an attractive hold. One of its chief assets is 700,000 shares of Lamaque and another speculative asset is 1,135,000 shares of Sigma Mines.

KIRKLAND HUDSON BAY

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Will you please give me any information you have available on Kirkland Hudson Bay? Capitalization—management prospects, etc. I understand that Lake Shore holds control of this property. Do you regard this as significant and what do you think of the attached clipping which suggests that Lake Shore's ore runs into Kirkland Hudson Bay ground at depth? Your comments and advice would be much appreciated.

E. H., Ingersoll, Ont.

Kirkland Hudson Bay is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of $1 par, authorized and issued. It has rather enthusiastic management. The original property is located at Kirkland Lake. In earlier years it appeared as though one of the main producing veins of the field might dip on to Kirkland Hudson Bay, but the possibility of this is now considered to be remote. The company is reasonably aggressive in the use of capital in search for properties or interests in other properties. Shareholdings of the company now appear to have a book value of about 35 cents a share. The clipping you enclose is largely nonsense. Lake Shore already controls Kirkland Hudson Bay and could have absorbed the company on a very modest basis if desired.

As far as Lake Shore is concerned, that company is quite as safe should some part of the ore dip on to Kirkland Hudson Bay, but, as stated, the prospect of that is now very remote. Lake Shore has worked to one mile in depth and the ore is all well within the Lake Shore boundaries. Any hope the Kirkland Hudson Bay would have, would appear to lie in the possibility of parallel veins on this original property, which former tests have failed to locate—either that or acquisition of outside interests which the company is gradually acquiring in other fields.

ALCOHOL'S PROGRESS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have been holding for some time some of the class "A" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol which cost me quite a bit more than current quotations. It may be that I am too impatient, but I had expected more action from this stock. Would you be good enough to tell me something about the company's current position and prospects and indicate to me whether you think it would be better for me to take a loss on this security? I understand that the company had a better year last year, and I am told, as well, that it has been making progress during the current year. If this is true I intend to hang on. In short, do you think that I would be warranted in retaining this class "A" stock?

—L. K. S., North Bay, Ont.

I think that you would. I have previously expressed the opinion that those who bought Canadian Industrial Alcohol hoping for a quick rise on the market would be disappointed, but I do think that the long-term prospects for the company are currently sufficiently bright as to warrant retention of both the class "A" and class "B" stocks.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol has finally set its financial house in order and the general picture has become easier to understand. You are probably aware that shareholders have approved reduction in the book value of the capital outstanding to permit elimination of the large deficit that had accumulated over a period of years and that the balance sheet might more properly represent the company's actual position. In addition the company, in the year ended September 30th, 1935, reported an operating income of $905,690 against $439,872 for 1934. Net at $227,987 contrasted with a deficit of $558,529 in the previous year, and earnings per share on the combined "A" and "B" stocks amounted to 20 cents as against a previous deficit of 50 cents per share. The company's last balance sheet showed total current assets of $5,341,287, of which inventory accounted for $5,156,450, against total current liabilities of $353,242.

It is, of course, in connection with this inventory figure that interest attaches, and I think that shareholders should be encouraged by the splendid progress which the company has been making during the current year in disposing of this. I am informed that through sales to important United States distributors the company has materially reduced its supplies on hand of United States type liquors and that prices received, while not as high as originally anticipated, have nevertheless been fair. Certain of the receipts which the company obtained for sale of this liquor are not immediately realizable, but eventually should, I believe, produce important profits. The amount the company paid to the United States treasury in connection with the settlement of claims for liquor exported during the prohibition era in that country have not been revealed, but I do not imagine that the amount involved would have any particularly adverse effect on the company's standing. Reduction of the American import duty has had, of course, a beneficial effect on sales across the border. Recently some concern arose as to the imminence of price cutting in the United States liquor business, but it has been pointed out that the matured brands produced in Canada command a premium, and are likely to continue to do so for some years ahead.

I think that it is a bit early to consider any possibility of dividend distribution, but I think it is only reasonable to anticipate that should full current year's operations bear out expectations, at the very least further appreciation should occur in the company's outstanding securities. In short I think that the general picture is such as to warrant the exercise of further patience in connection with the holding of Canadian Industrial Alcohol.

A SPECULATION IN SIX NEW MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have $3,000 to invest in gold stocks and thought of putting $500 into each of the following: Argosy, Shawkey, Stadacona, Albany River, Gold Eagle, Kaw-Crow. What do you think of my choice mine-wise and market-wise?

—K. H., Penticton, B.C.

In the list of six new gold mining issues, you would assume considerable risk, but in each and every enterprise you would get a good run for your money. Shawkey is producing with a plant capable of handling about 4,000 tons per month for an output of around $40,000. Argosy is erecting a small mill and has a bright outlook, under good management. Stadacona is erecting a mill which should be ready in September and with indications of being in debt about $125,000 at the time of going into production. These shares are highly speculative. Gold Eagle is developing rich ore and a producer of substantial importance appears to be in the making. Finances for mill are assured, but date of construction not yet announced. Albany River is sinking on a prospect situated northeast from Pickle Crow. The property is in the prospect stage. Diamond drilling encouraged the present campaign of exploration. The shares are a gamble. Kaw-Crow is situated to the east of Pickle Crow. The enterprise is a raw prospect, with diamond drilling in progress.

DOMINION GLASS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
My broker has recommended to me that I purchase either the preferred or common stock of the Dominion Glass Company. He tells me that this company is in a strong position, that its profits are very satisfactory. The yield on the preferred and common appear to be almost the same but I was wondering which stock would be the more attractive. Do you think there is any likelihood of the company increasing the present $5 dividend? I remember last year there were some rumors that if Canadian Brewers took to putting beer in cans, Dominion Glass' business might be affected. Has this materialized, or do you think the danger still exists? Any figures as to earnings would be much appreciated.

—J. L. W., Hamilton, Ont.

In my opinion either the preferred or common stock of Dominion Glass would constitute good current buys. The 7 per cent. non-callable preferred is selling at 150 to yield 4.6 per cent. and the common at 111 yields 4.5 per cent. on the basis of the current $5 dividend. The company has now completed nine months of its current fiscal year, ending September 30th next, and while there has been no official statement I understand that earnings have been well maintained. I hardly anticipate any near term possibility of an increase in the common dividend, but the precedent does exist, since in the years 1923 to 1931, $7 was paid on the common. Disbursements will no doubt be stepped up as earning power increases, particularly since the company occupies a very strong financial position.

Dominion Glass is the largest company in its line in Canada and occupies a firmly established position. Fluctuations in its earnings will, therefore, be largely dependent upon general levels of business. It is true that the company does manufacture beer bottles, but as pointed out at the last annual meeting the beer business accounts for only 6 per cent. of total volume, the balance being in staple glass-container products. Complete loss of the beer bottle business might not, therefore, seriously affect the company, but so far to my knowledge there has been no indication in Canada of any competition from tin containers in the beer business. Even in the United States, where vigorous campaigns have been carried on by the manufacturers of cans, the glass people appear to be holding their own very well and have backed up their position by extensive campaigns of popular advertising. What the eventual outcome will be I cannot say, but it does appear at the present time that the tin container is not the menace it was once believed to be.

Naturally Dominion Glass' earnings power was affected by the depression years, but it has also been able to establish effective recovery. In the year ended September 30th, 1935, the company earned $5.42 per share on the common, as against $5.20 in 1934, $3.10 in 1933, $4.53 in 1931, $7.64 in 1930 and $12.88 in 1929. The latter figure gives some idea of levels to which earnings might rise under conditions of widespread prosperity. As I pointed out above, previous

CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY

IN SPITE of the small capital required to set up a candy shop, the concentration of this industry in Canada has proceeded far. As classified for census purposes, the industry includes the making of biscuits and the preparation of cocoa and chocolate as well as confectionery and chewing gum. Within the industry thus defined, about half of the product value was contributed last year by eleven large establishments of a million dollars capital or over, and two-thirds of the capital investment was concentrated in fourteen establishments within the same range of capital. Similar influences have brought about the concentration of the industry mainly in the Province of Ontario. The 97 plants located there—out of the total of 236 for the Dominion—employed 59 per cent. of the capital, produced 55 per cent. of the entire output, and gave employment to 49 per cent. of the persons engaged in the industry.

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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

THE metal-producing mines of the province of Ontario have broken all records for the first six months of 1936. Preliminary estimates prepared for this paper indicate a production of over $76,000,000 for the half-year. Other new producers are coming in, while older producers are increasing their output. This holds good both in nickel and in gold mines.

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The outlook is that Ontario mines will produce close to $155,000,000 for the full year 1936.

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The growth of metal mining in Ontario may be illustrated by keeping in mind that although mining was supposed to be booming ten years ago, yet in 1926 the output for the year was just $59,000,000.

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Gold production from the mines of Ontario is alone running at a rate of $80,000,000 a year at present.

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Nickel output from Ontario mines is running at a rate of $50,000,000 a year at present.

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Copper from Ontario mines is being produced at a rate of $23,000,000 a year.

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Lake Shore milled close to 450,000 tons of ore during the first six months of 1936, according to unofficial estimates. Production of gold had a value of close to $8,500,000. Profits are running at a rate of well over $5 per share, and after all contingencies, leave a profit of considerably more than $4 per share annually.

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Ashley, that rather freakish gold deposit at Fort Matachewan, may cease production late in July after cleaning up a few remaining odds and ends of ore.

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Nickel consumption throughout the world is taxing the producing capacity of both International Nickel and Falconbridge Nickel Mines. Both enterprises are pushing forward expansion programs as rapidly as is economically possible.

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Laguna Gold Mines is expected to make its first shipment of gold in August, thereby adding another gold producer to the Manitoba field. The ore is expected to grade over half an ounce of gold to the ton. The mill will start off at 50 tons daily capacity, and output is expected to be between $25,000 and $30,000 per month. This should finance the extension of development and possibly pave the way to a larger enterprise. Laguna embraces the old Rex property at Herb Lake, and the company is controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada.

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Stadacona will complete construction of its new mill of 200 tons daily capacity in August. About 170,000 tons of ore, containing $8 per ton is said to be indicated.

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Red Lake Gold Shore is believed to have average values of $23.20 to the ton in the orebodies so far developed.

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Experts at Geneva just ten years ago, when gold output from all the mines of Canada was less than $30,000,000 a year, made rather bold to estimate that by 1940 the production might reach a rate of $40,000,000 a year. Yet, in 1936, the mines of one province, Ontario, will alone produce double that value in gold. This illustrates the falli-

(*Continued on Page 23*)

GOLD & DROSS

common dividend of $7 annually was reduced to $5 early in 1932. Payment of dividends in the years not earned was made possible, of course, by the strong position which the company had built up. This strong position has been fully maintained, the last balance sheet showing total current assets of $3,334,957, of which cash was $312,191 and Dominion Government Bonds $444,339, against total current liabilities of $656,395. Working capital at the close of last year stood at $2,678,552, a moderate improvement over the $2,634,772 reported at the close of the previous year. Equity per share on the common stock amounted to $66.14. I regard both the preferred and common as attractive and seasoned securities and I do not think you would be making any mistake in buying either. While the current yield is fractionally lower on the common, the long-term possibility does exist, of course, of an eventual increase in the rate of distribution.

POTPOURRI

M. C., St. Catharines, Ont. I agree with you that the recently published financial statement of ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED is an excellent one and would indicate that the common is a desirable buy. To the best of my knowledge, however, this common is practically all very closely held and I do not know that any stock is available on the market, nor, as a matter of fact, of any market for the stock. The recently published report is the first which the company has issued in years and apart from the regular payments on the senior securities, no information has been available. I agree, of course, that the preferred and the debenture stock which you hold are excellent securities.

F. T., Woodstock, Ont. ONTARIO PROSPECTORS' MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY appears to be dead, according to all information available here.

E. W., Port Hope, Ont. I regret that I have no record of LITTLE CURRENT OIL COMPANY LIMITED. You apparently have some doubt as to whether or not the company is now in existence, and if so, I would suggest that you consult the stock certificate and then write direct to the incorporating authorities, that is the Provincial Secretary in the case of a province, or Secretary of State in the case of a Dominion incorporation. These officials could supply the required information.

M. M., Toronto, Ont. NORTH SHORE GOLD is equipped with a little plant of 25 tons per day, but has not worked steadily at this rate. The end of the company's fiscal year, October 31, 1935, showed liabilities exceeding current assets by $16,000 and with a mortgage of $30,000. Late in 1935 a syndicate was formed to loan the company $20,000 at 10 per cent. interest for two years. The position of holders of stock under such circumstances is pretty uncertain.

D. W., Toronto, Ont. POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE is under a process of reorganization under Sec. 77 B of the United States Bankruptcy Act, permission for this reorganization having been given by the Courts. It is believed that reorganization of the company will be long delayed, pending perhaps the working out of a four-party exchange of properties involving Western Union, International Telephone and Telegraph, Radio Corporation and Postal itself. Current indications are that the scaling down of capital will be fairly drastic, but it is impossible at the present time to say how bondholders may make out.

J. A., Windsor, Ont. GALE GOLD is situated in an area near the Siscoe where a lot of encouragement has been met with by various operators. I think you are somewhat optimistic in referring to Gale Gold as a speculative investment, however. The underground work to date has been very encouraging, the physical condition of the property suggests a reasonable speculation, but with still a substantial element of gamble.

H. P., Toronto, Ont. FORD sales so far in 1936, while below those of Chevrolet, have nevertheless been in satisfactory volume, and I understand that export business, which provided the company's chief profits in recent years, has also been holding up well. Another factor is that the company's costs during the current year should be lower, owing to the fact that only minor changes were made in the model, with a consequent reduction in the cost for plant retooling. Last year Ford of Canada reported earnings of $1.17 per share as against $1.13 in the previous year, and it may be that earnings for the current period will not show a great deal of change. The company's dividend policy has been fairly generous, dividend payments in the past few years have equalled 76% of net earnings, and because of the strong financial position of the company no doubt such a policy will be continued.

T. C., Toronto, Ont. FRONTIER RED LAKE, situated in the Red Lake gold area, is a prospect with merit. A number of veins have been located in which encouraging gold values occur. Commercial values are reported in a limited tonnage and this justifies a considerable program of development. It is not possible to compare the company with Pickle Crow, having in mind that Frontier Red Lake is in the advanced prospect stage only, whereas Pickle Crow is paying dividends, enlarging plant and fortified behind a large tonnage of rich ore. In the one, there is a reasonable gamble, while in the other there is a reasonable speculative investment.

G. M., Marcelin, Sask. What you hold is not stock but a certificate issued by the WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Winnipeg. This company is operated by responsible business men and under strict supervision, and is, to the best of my knowledge, in a sound financial position. I do not think, therefore, that certificate holders have any cause for worry in connection with the solvency of the company. I do not know of any market value attaching to the certificates, but I understand they are redeemable at face value on 30 days notice.

A. G., Dutton, Ont. I have no record of TAMANAY GOLD. The shares of SHINING TREE GOLD represent a gamble in a prospect. The result of past work in the Shining Tree district has been somewhat disappointing. If a certificate registered in your own name has been lost, it is possible to recover same through making a proper declaration and arranging for a bond to cover the value.

J. M., Dundas, Ont. I am not at all impressed by the circular sent you by BEVERLY HOLDINGS CORPORATION LIMITED. Obviously the shares of this company are highly speculative at the present time, no market exists for them, and the company has yet to demonstrate its possibilities of commercial success. The company has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable it to have an actual earnings statement and if you are sufficiently interested I would suggest that you ask for a copy. The plant food idea appears to be a variation on the previous attempt at developing uses for peat, but here again the actual sales experience will tell the tale.

A. F., Toronto, Ont. McCUAIG RED LAKE has property in the Red Lake district as well as in the Sheep Creek area in British Columbia. My records show the company had around $45,000 late in 1935, and an unstated number of shares on McKenzie Red Lake. The company is still in existence, although the shares are highly speculative.

S. R., Peterboro, Ont. CORPORATE INVESTORS is a well managed investment trust which has had a splendid record since its inception. Its shares would be, I would say, quite a suitable buy for the average investor. Shares of the company are not listed, but I understand that it is the intention of the directors to apply for listing when issued capital reaches $1,000,000. As of April 30, 1936, the trust had subscribed capital of $592,357. According to the report for the fiscal year ended April 30th, the company had an income of approximately 5.86% on the average capital invested during that period. During the year, subscribed capital increased by 139% and issued capital by 125%. There have been three increases in the offering price of the shares, reflecting an investment appreciation of some 16%. The offering price of the shares was increased from $6.25 in June 1935 to the current offering price of $7.25. The company is an investment trust of the management type and its record since inception shows careful and capable management. Given an increase of general business and market levels, I can see no reason why there should not be further improvement. Dividends are paid regularly at the rate of 5 cents per share quarterly.

S. J., Toronto, Ont. CAPPS GOLD represents an effort in North Carolina to revive a property which experienced an erratic past. Records available here suggest production of a little over a million dollars, and with about 2,000 ft. of underground work having been done. I do not know the state of finances at present, and I also do not know of anything that would particularly commend the shares as anything more than a gamble.

G. W., Halifax, N.S. I see no reason why you should dispose of your NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE capital stock in order to buy ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE Class "A". In my opinion, the cash profit you would make is not sufficient to compensate for the differences in the security. That is, I regard New Brunswick Telephone as a more seasoned security than Anglo-Canadian. Anglo-Canadian is, as you doubtless know, a holding company, its chief interest being ownership of practically all the common stock of British Columbia Telephone.

H. E., Vernon, B.C. Your holdings in Canadian mines are very good, in so far as the eight dividend payers are concerned. However, your speculative list is not so good. Properties in the early stage of production or likely to go into production in the coming year, include PAMOUR, GOD'S LAKE, MacLEOD-COCKSHUTT, RED EAGLE, PRESTON EAST DOME, HARDROCK, ARGOSY.

S. L., Toronto, Ont. I regard INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM as an attractive buy for long term holding, but it is impossible to guarantee, of course, that dividends can be maintained indefinitely at current levels, though prospects appear to be bright.

H. B. B., Toronto, Ont. SMELTER GOLD and BANKFIELD GOLD are in the highly speculative class. Bankfield has met with considerable underground encouragement and is a promising prospect. Smelter has been encouraged by results on the adjoining God's Lake mine and by encouragement in the underground work on Split Lake which is also controlled by Smelter. McKENZIE RED LAKE is making good progress. The dividend rate is still low, but the shares are an interesting speculation.

J. E., Hamilton, Ont. While I cannot credit any particularly important appreciation for the common stock of B. C. PACKERS, nevertheless I incline to the view that the outlook for the company is brighter than it has been in say the past five years and that if current expectations materialize there should be at least some upward movement for the stock. This will depend, of course, entirely upon 1936 operating results. That the company is more optimistic is indicated by its decision to open a large reducing plant which has been closed since 1931, and to add to its equipment operating on the Pacific coast. I assume that you are familiar, of course, with the capital changes ratified by shareholders in October of last year. The 39,405 outstanding preference shares and accrued dividends thereon were exchanged for new common on the basis of one preferred for two and a half new common shares. The 277,665 common shares were converted to new, on the basis of ten old shares for one new. For the year ended February 28th, 1936, the company reported a net loss of $32,250 against a deficit of $18,188 in the ten months ended December 31st, 1934. The last year in which the company showed a net operating profit was 1930, in which $634,276 was earned. Last year the deficit on the common stock per share was 24c as against 14c in the previous ten months period.

J. M. P., Weston, Ont. MOFFATT-HALL reorganized a second time, when early in 1936 it was decided to wind up the old company and to again provide one new share for two of the old. These new shares were not issued, due to the Ontario Securities Commission having imposed certain restrictions looking toward the financing of the treasury before the issue of new shares to the old stockholders.

G. J., Guelph, Ont. I think your friend made the mistake common to many inexperienced investors, of letting a high yield obscure the fact that such yield obviously disclosed an unsatisfactory condition. I do not think that BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP & PAPER 6% first mortgage bonds would be a suitable security for a person under the circumstances you outline. In 1935, income of this company dropped sharply, the report showing a deficit of $300,316 after depreciation and interest, against a deficit of $21,620 in 1934. Interest requirements on the 6% first mortgage bonds, although not earned in 1935 after provision for depreciation, was covered on a cash basis. The reason for the unsatisfactory showing in 1935 was due largely to the company losing the Japanese market, owing to prohibitive tariffs.

H. R., Toronto, Ont. NORDIC STURGEON took over the old Sakoose in the Kenora district, a property which has wrecked the hopes and the fortunes of gamblers of the past thirty years or more. The property may warrant some further effort, but the element of risk is heavy and should be considered only by those who can afford to lose.

W. G., Edmonton, Alta. I think that the possibility of default definitely does exist in connection with your OTTAWA VALLEY POWER 5½'s of '70. In all probability you are familiar with the background situation, that is, that one of Ottawa Valley Power's chief sources of revenue was the contract which it had with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, which contract was subsequently cancelled. The company took this cancellation before the courts and recently Chief Justice Rose handed down a decision adverse to the company. The company has announced its intention of appealing, however, and what the outcome will be it is impossible for anyone to say at the present time. It might be, of course, that some basis of agreement may be reached eventually, but in the meantime the two parties appear as opponents in the courts.

G. E. W., Cornwall, Ont. LAMAQUE CONTACT is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, having succeeded Lamaque Contact Gold Syndicate, taking over the claims of the syndicate in Bourlamaque township in Northwestern Quebec. The company also acquired claims in the prospect stage at Sturgeon River in Ontario and at Lake Athabasca in Saskatchewan. Surface work and diamond drilling in Bourlamaque yielded inconclusive results. Harry A. Kee, well known mining engineer, was in charge of the operations. The shares are a gamble associated with considerable risk.

S. W., Toronto, Ont. No doubt the announcement of the payment of a 30 cent cash dividend on July 15th by BRAZILIAN TRACTION has encouraged you considerably with regard to your holdings, but in no sense must this payment be taken as indicating regular resumption of cash distribution. It is obvious that with the exchange situation still adverse, the company will continue to face what has been its real difficulty, that is, transfer of funds into Canadian money. It is true, as well, that the possibility that you suggest exists, that is that the Government might, through taxation or other means, hamper the company, but I do not consider this likely. Brazilian's operating profit, like those of other large utilities, has improved, but the economic future of Brazil continues to be bound up largely with the price of coffee, which remains unsatisfactory. I am not inclined, therefore, to advise the retention of large blocks of Brazilian as a speculation.

X. A. N., Georgetown, P.E.I. CANADIAN KIRKLAND raised funds some time ago to undertake a limited amount of diamond drilling. This located downward continuation of veins, but did not indicate payable values. The property warrants some further exploration, but the outlook is not very bright. NORTH SHORES GOLD MINES is burdened with quite heavy financial obligations and the shares at present have uncertain speculative value. The properties are in the prospect class, and await further work in order to learn whether they are of value, or not.

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Quarterly Review
of Canadian business

In addition to a general review of Canadian business for the second quarter of 1936, the current issue of The Quarterly Review includes a summary of corporation public financing, from 1932 to date. Write for a copy.

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MEAT EXPORTS

CANADA'S export trade in cattle and meats was marked by outstanding features during 1935. Total meat exports and total exports of cattle both showed gains. But particular interest was attracted by shipments of cattle to the United States and of poultry to the United Kingdom. The British market for bacon and hams still remains the most prominent feature in the trade in point of value. Some slackening of this trade was noticeable in earlier months of the year, but later months saw export shipments again on the upgrade. Other features of the trade were increased sales of beef and pork, both fresh and in pickle.

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LIFE INSURANCE SALES INCREASE

CONTINUING the improvement that has been apparent since the first of the year, new ordinary life insurance sales in Canada and Newfoundland, during May, totalled nearly $29,000,000; an increase of over 5½ per cent. as compared with May, 1935.

These sales as reported by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, are based on returns from nineteen companies, having 90 per cent. of the business in force, and do not include sales of group insurance or of annuities or pension bonds.

Improved business was shown in every province except Quebec, which was down over 4 per cent., despite total sales of $7,848,000. British Columbia showed the greatest improvement over May, 1935, with an increase of nearly 30 per cent. Prince Edward Island was up nearly 21 per cent., and Alberta, nearly 20 per cent. Ontario, leading all the provinces with sales of $12,902,000, was up 7½ per cent.

Detailed sales by provinces were as follows: British Columbia $2,037,000; Alberta, $1,398,000; Saskatchewan, $961,000; Manitoba, $1,598,000; Ontario, $12,902,000; Quebec, $7,848,000; New Brunswick, $711,000; Nova Scotia, $974,000; Prince Edward Island, $87,000; Newfoundland, $232,000; Total, $28,977,000.

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WAR RISKS IN PALESTINE

THE Committee of Lloyd's and Company underwriters, appointed last September to fix war risks insurance rates, has made a recommendation that cargoes to and from Palestine should be separately rated, in view of recent political developments in that country. The rates of premiums recommended vary according to the length of time of the shore risks. It is recommended that the premium rate should be 3s per cent. when cover under the warehouse to warehouse clause is 15 days after discharge from overseas vessels and double that rate, or 6s. per cent., when the cover under that clause is extended to 30 days. The latter rate is double the highest rate charged in the Mediterranean during the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, but, of course, the rate then charged related to water-borne traffic only, whereas the present rates for cargoes to Palestine include also shore risks, including war strikes, riots and civil commotions.

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SCREEN STAR ONCE LIFE AGENT

IT APPEARS that Warner Baxter, popular screen star, was at one time a life insurance agent. During one of the numerous intervals when he was making strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to get a footing in the movies, he turned to insurance, took a course of instructions at the home office of a Hartford company, and worked industriously at life insurance in a field position for a year or more. His friends insist that the arts of persuasion acquired in his insurance experience stood him in good stead when he finally succeeded in convincing movie managers of his ability to fill difficult roles on the silver screen.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

Concerning Insurance

AFTER SIX YEARS

Strength and Soundness of Canadian Insurance Institutions Shown by Government Figures

BY GEORGE GILBERT

HOW the insurance organizations of Canada have come through the past six trying years is revealed in the recently issued Abstract Report of the Dominion Insurance Department for the twelve months ending December 31, 1935. An examination of the figures showing their financial standing at the end of 1935 will make plain the soundness of the basis upon the insurance business as a whole rests in this country.

It is clear that in the case of practically every company or society regularly licensed and complying with Dominion Government requirements as to deposits, reserves and investments, the policyholders are amply protected to the full face value of their contracts, and need have no misgiving as to the collectability of any claim that may arise now or in the future.

This highly desirable state of affairs, which stands out in striking contrast to the situation in some other countries and states, where not only shareholders but policyholders, even holders of life policies, have lost heavily through insurance failures, is not due to chance by any means, but to the excellent insurance laws of the Dominion, and to the remarkably efficient and conscientious supervision of the business maintained by the Dominion Insurance Department.

Up to the present time the great majority of insurance institutions doing business throughout Canada have been operating under Dominion registry, and it is fortunate for both them and the public that there has been in existence such a central authority for deposit and inspection purposes. To anyone giving the matter a little study, the advantages, from the standpoint of economy and efficiency alone, of having one central bureau to deal with solvency and deposit requirements in the case of organizations transacting a country-wide business, become obvious, and the country cannot afford to dispense with it, whatever may be the ultimate decision in the vexed question of insurance jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the Provinces.

AT THE end of 1935 the total assets of the 52 Canadian companies under Dominion registry transacting fire insurance and allied lines were $67,264,422.28, as compared with $61,824,629.02 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $21,090,058.27, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $43,174,364.01, as compared with $37,708,811.09 at the end of the previous year. When the amount of the unearned premium liability of these companies, $12,589,142.69, is compared with the amount of their surplus as regards policyholders, shown above, it will be seen that the Canadian fire companies occupy a very strong position as a whole in relation to the volume of business transacted.

As their paid up capital in the aggregate was $17,201,092.20, there was thus a net surplus of $25,973,271.81 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. It is quite clear that the security now afforded policyholders by our native fire companies compares favorably with that of the strongest outside companies doing business in the country.

Total assets in Canada at the end of 1935 of the 68 British companies transacting fire insurance and allied lines in this country under Dominion registry were $65,505,311.43, as compared with $66,340,053.58 at the close of the previous year, while their total Canadian liabilities amounted to $20,990,879.76, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $44,514,431.67. Thus the security they afford their Canadian policyholders is of the most ample character.

TOTAL assets in Canada at the close of 1935 of the 122 United States and other foreign companies doing fire insurance business in this country under Dominion registry were $44,184,342.45, as compared with $42,693,904.80 at the end of 1934, while their total Canadian liabilities amounted to $13,116,190.45, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $31,068,212.00. Their Canadian policyholders are well secured, and they merit the confidence of the insuring public.

Total assets at the end of 1935 of the 11 Canadian companies transacting accident, sickness, guarantee, or other casualty lines under Dominion registry were $13,017,978.41, as compared with $12,070,480.25 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $6,508,827.14, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $6,509,151.30. Their unearned premium reserve liability was $974,005.35, so that their financial position in relation to the volume of business they do is a strong one.

Total assets in Canada of the 45 British and foreign companies transacting casualty insurance in this country under Dominion registry were $13,925,842.00 at the end of 1935, as compared with $14,308,163.31 at the end of 1934, while their total liabilities in this country were $5,361,097.28, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $8,564,744.72, so that their Canadian policyholders are amply protected.

TOTAL admitted assets at the end of 1935 of the 27 Canadian life companies operating under Dominion registry were $1,869,022,382, as compared with $1,769,443,648 at the end of 1934, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,820,635,506, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $48,386,876. As their paid up capital amounted to $10,714,596, there was thus a net surplus of $37,672,280 over capital, policy reserves, investment, contingency and special reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities. Their policyholders are well secured.

Total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1935 of the 14 British life companies under Dominion registry were $69,434,138, as compared with $72,100,432 at the close of 1934, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $35,682,013, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $33,758,440. Holders of their policies are amply protected.

Total admitted assets in this country of the 20 United States life companies under Dominion registry were $492,369,200 at the end of 1935, as compared with $486,943,611 at the close of 1934, while their total liabilities in Canada were $411,837,860, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $80,531,340. Their Canadian policyholders are accordingly fully protected.

Total admitted assets at the close of 1935 of the 8 Canadian fraternal benefit societies under Dominion registry were $79,531,050, as compared with $80,058,350 at the end of 1934, while their total liabilities amounted to $69,359,137, showing a surplus of $10,171,913 over legal reserves and all liabilities. Canadian fraternals as a whole show a strong position.

Total admitted assets in Canada of the 26 foreign fraternal societies under Dominion registry were $5,373,803 at the end of 1935, as compared with $4,624,705 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $9,942,372, showing an excess of liabilities in Canada over assets in Canada of $4,568,569, as compared with $4,791,799 at the end of 1934, so that there has been an improvement in their financial position in Canada during the past year of $223,230. Holders of policies of these foreign fraternal societies issued in Canada since January 1, 1920, are protected by a Government deposit at Ottawa equal to the reserve on their policies.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England, and which operates in Canada, as to its financial standing and as to the security afforded policyholders, and whether it pays losses promptly.

L. J. C., Kingston, Ont.

Northern Assurance Company, Limited, with head office at London, Eng., and Canadian head office at Montreal, was established in 1836, a hundred years ago, and has been doing business in this country under Dominion licence since 1867.

It occupies a strong financial position, and enjoys an excellent reputation for prompt payment of claims. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $786,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were $929,893.90, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $508,336.37, showing a surplus here of $421,557.53. Policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

J. P. DEVENNY, Assistant Secretary of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, who was recently elected President of the Life Insurance Conservation Association.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly advise me as to the standing of the Dominion Life Assurance Co.?

I have been advised to invest in an annuity with this company and would appreciate having your opinion.

R. G. J., Orillia, Ont.

Dominion Life Assurance Company was organized and commenced operations in 1889. It is regularly licensed to transact business throughout Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $80,000 for the protection of policyholders.

Its total assets at the end of 1935, according to Government figures, were $31,098,871, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $30,359,852, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $739,019. As the paid up capital amounted to $200,000, there was thus a net surplus of $539,019 over capital, policy reserves, investment reserves and all liabilities.

Policyholders and annuitants are amply protected however far into the future their contracts may run.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly favor me, as a subscriber of your paper, with your personal opinion regarding the merits of the group of insurance companies operating in Canada with which the General Casualty Company of America and the First National Insurance Company of America are associated.

C. E. H., Smiths Falls, Ont.

All three companies forming the General of America group are regularly licensed in Canada, maintain Government deposits and assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities, and are safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Their Government deposits at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders are as follows: General Insurance Company of America, $522,000; General Casualty Company of America, $138,000; First National Insurance Company of America, $136,000.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am enclosing a policy and particulars with regard to the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association. It almost looks too good to be true. I would like your opinion if you think it is a sound company in which to insure.

W. W. H., Hamilton, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, is regularly licensed in Canada, with Canadian head office at Toronto, for the transaction of sickness insurance and insurance against bodily injury and death by accident.

It has a Government deposit at Ottawa of $100,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and claims against it are readily collectable here. Its policies are attractive and the rates are low. While it operates on the principle of keeping the rates as low as possible, it does not issue a closed contract, like that of a stock company, but reserves the right to assess the policyholder if, as and when necessary. The assessment liability of policyholders is unlimited.

If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy and is willing to assume it in order to try to save on the cost of his accident and sickness insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so. But a

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WE HAVE INCREASED OUR SCHEDULE IN THE FARMER MAGAZINE BY OVER 21%

"During 1935 the Canadian National Carbon Company realized a very healthy increase in general business in the rural field. Today we are receiving particularly encouraging reports from our own field sales force, from our distributors and from dealers throughout the country. We are, therefore, confident that farm business in the Fall of 1936 will show an even greater improvement than it did last year.

"The rural market is so vitally important to this company that we have increased our advertising coverage in rural publications by 20%. In our opinion THE FARMER MAGAZINE offers one of the finest mediums for carrying our sales messages to rural consumers. This opinion is evidenced by the fact that we have increased our Fall schedule in THE FARMER MAGAZINE by 21.6%."

EWART GREIG,
General Sales Manager,
Canadian National Carbon Co.,
Toronto

In our advertisements we have been giving examples of advertisers, who from their own experience, have found a much improved market in the farm field. Are you planning this Fall, to get your share of increased business from this rising market?

Our Crow of the Month!

One of our readers writes us as follows:

"In my opinion you have brought your publication to the forefront of all the useful farm papers of Eastern Canada."

D. J. M., Harrison's Corners, Ont.

The Farmer Magazine

Devoted to the interests of Agriculture in Eastern Canada

100,000 CIRCULATION NET PAID A.B.C. EVERY ISSUE

A CONSOLIDATED PRESS PUBLICATION

person may not want a contract in which it is provided that if the premium provided for therein should prove insufficient to meet the requirements of the Association, it may call for the difference.

Total admitted assets of the Association in Canada at the end of 1935 were $57,018.50, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $10,292.97, showing a surplus here of $46,725.53.

It is to be noted that the policy does not cover while the insured is not continuously under the professional care and regular attendance, at least once a week, beginning with the first treatment, of a licensed physician or surgeon, other than himself.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I understand that Lloyd's Insurance Company of London, England, is offering truck insurance at a reduced price.

We should appreciate it if you could inform us whether they are a responsible company; have they a deposit with our Government, and could they be brought into our courts to recover loss?

C. L. L., St. Thomas, Ont.

Certain non-bearing underwriters at Lloyd's, London, Eng., have been licensed in Ontario to transact all classes of insurance except life insurance, but under the Provincial law applicable to such insurers they are not required to make a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and they have not made such a deposit.

As they are licensed here and have appointed a chief agent or attorney in Canada, they can be sued in the local courts in case of a disputed claim, and judgment obtained in the usual way, but whether the judgment could be collected in Canada or would have to be collected in England, would no doubt depend upon the circumstances of the case or the amount involved. In a number of cases I know of, claims have been readily collectable here without delay, though the amounts involved have not been large.

In taking out insurance with companies, associations, or insurers of any kind, it is advisable in my opinion to stick to those that are regularly licensed in this country and have deposits with the Government here for the protection of their Canadian policyholders.

Lloyd's underwriters are a group of individual insurers and not an insurance company. The security afforded by a Lloyd's policy depends upon the financial strength of the individuals who underwrite the policy and who thus become liable for the amounts set opposite their respective names and no more, their liability being several and not joint.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Some years ago I purchased a number of shares in the Empire Life Insurance Co. of Toronto at the time of its organization. About two years ago, in response to a call made by the company, I made them another payment. Since then there has been some new organization of the capital stock of the company—of which you are no doubt aware.

Could you advise me of the present position and future prospects of this company, as I have heard nothing further about it?

Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

—H. I. R., Vancouver, B.C.

Empire Life Insurance Company operates under Ontario charter, and has been in business since 1923. In 1929 it acquired through amalgamation the Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hamilton, the shareholders of the latter company receiving an equal number of shares in the Empire Life in exchange for shares in the Commonwealth. In 1932 a further call of $10 a share was made on the shareholders.

At the end of 1934, the financial position of the company, according to Government figures, was: Total assets, $3,379,223.70; total liabilities except capital, $2,867,144.83; surplus as regards policyholders, $512,078.87. As the capital paid up amounted to $625,810.00 there was thus a deficit or impairment of capital of $113,731.13. In addition to the amount paid in by the shareholders on the par value of the stock, they had also paid in $928,720.00 as premium on their shares, and this sum had also been absorbed in the operations of the company.

In 1935 the paid up capital was written down to $312,962.50, and at the end of the year the financial position, as shown in the Ontario Insurance Department preliminary report, was: Total assets, $3,669,721.20; total liabilities except capital, $3,154,648.71; surplus as regards policyholders, $515,072.49. As the paid up capital had been reduced to $312,962.50, the company showed a net surplus of $202,109.99 over capital and all liabilities, that is, a surplus as regards shareholders.

Recently approval was given to the amalgamation of the Empire Life and the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company of Kingston, under the name of Empire Life Insurance Company, with head office at Kingston, Ont. What effect this amalgamation will have on the fortunes of the company, it is impossible for me to say. While the business in force and the assets are increased, so also are the liabilities. Our latest quotation on the stock of the company is $7 a share bid and $9 asked. I would advise those having the stock to hold rather than sell at that figure.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

For sixteen years I have carried an accident and sickness policy with the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.

Recently I submitted a claim according to their system duly sworn to by a Justice of the Peace, but have received no action.

Can you tell me why this company changed its name from The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. and what is its present financial position and ability to pay claims? Has it a deposit with the Government?

C. S. J., Kingston, Ont.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company has been in business since 1887, and has long occupied a leading position among our sound and well-managed insurance companies. It enjoys an excellent reputation for prompt payment of losses, and there should be no difficulty in collecting any valid claim without delay.

As the company's powers had been extended to include many other lines besides guarantee and accident insurance, the old title, Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, was no longer a suitable one, and the present shorter but more comprehensive name was adopted in 1929.

At December 31, 1935, its total assets were $2,753,755.11, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,121,145.47, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,632,609.64. As the paid up capital amounted to $1,005,300.00, there was thus a net surplus of $627,309.64 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. It has a deposit of $274,412 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of policyholders, and all valid claims are readily collectable.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate you advising me whether you consider the Pilot Insurance Company safe to insure with for car and accident insurance. We might advise that we have a fleet of five cars.

G. D. J., Gananoque, Ont.

Pilot Insurance Company has been in business since April 20, 1927, and occupies a sound financial position. It is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Ontario Government of $30,000 for the protection of policyholders. It is safe to insure with.

At the end of 1935 its total admitted assets were $740,007.71, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $375,911.78, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $364,095.93. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve, $225,162.06, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong position in relation to the volume of business transacted. As the paid up capital amounted to $270,000, there was thus a net surplus of $94,096.93 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you please give me your advice regarding North American Life Guaranteed Life Income Single Premium Life Income Deferred 15 Years?

I am being advised to purchase this type of security as an investment. According to the brief which has been given to me I will receive for a deposit of $1,181 a guarantee of $1,608 plus accumulated dividends, which are shown on the brief as $304.00, making a total of $1,912.00 in 15 years.

I already have one of the above contracts as well as a Policy with The North American Life. Do you advise me to increase the amount with this company?

Thanking you, I remain,

—B. B. C., Woodville, Ont.

If not in need of further insurance protection and not likely to require the use of the principal sum in the interval, the contract of the North American Life to which you have reference furnishes an advantageous method of securing a guaranteed income for life at present-day rates rather than at the rates which will be in effect fifteen years from now, when annuity rates are likely to be higher than they are today, as the tendency is all in that direction.

Ample security for the fulfilment of the contract, however far into the future it may extend, is provided by the North American Life Assurance Company. At the end of 1936, its total assets were $50,856,222.57, while its total liabilities, including investment reserve of $500,000, provision for dividends to policyholders of $3,071,135, amounted to $49,285,809.37, showing a free or unapportioned surplus over all liabilities of $1,570,413.20

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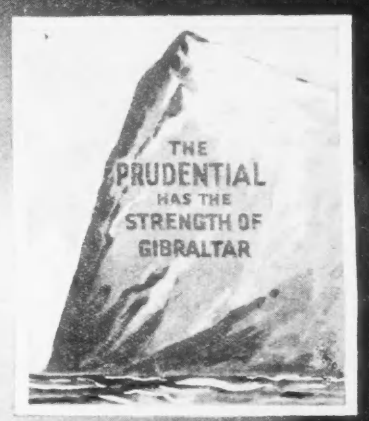

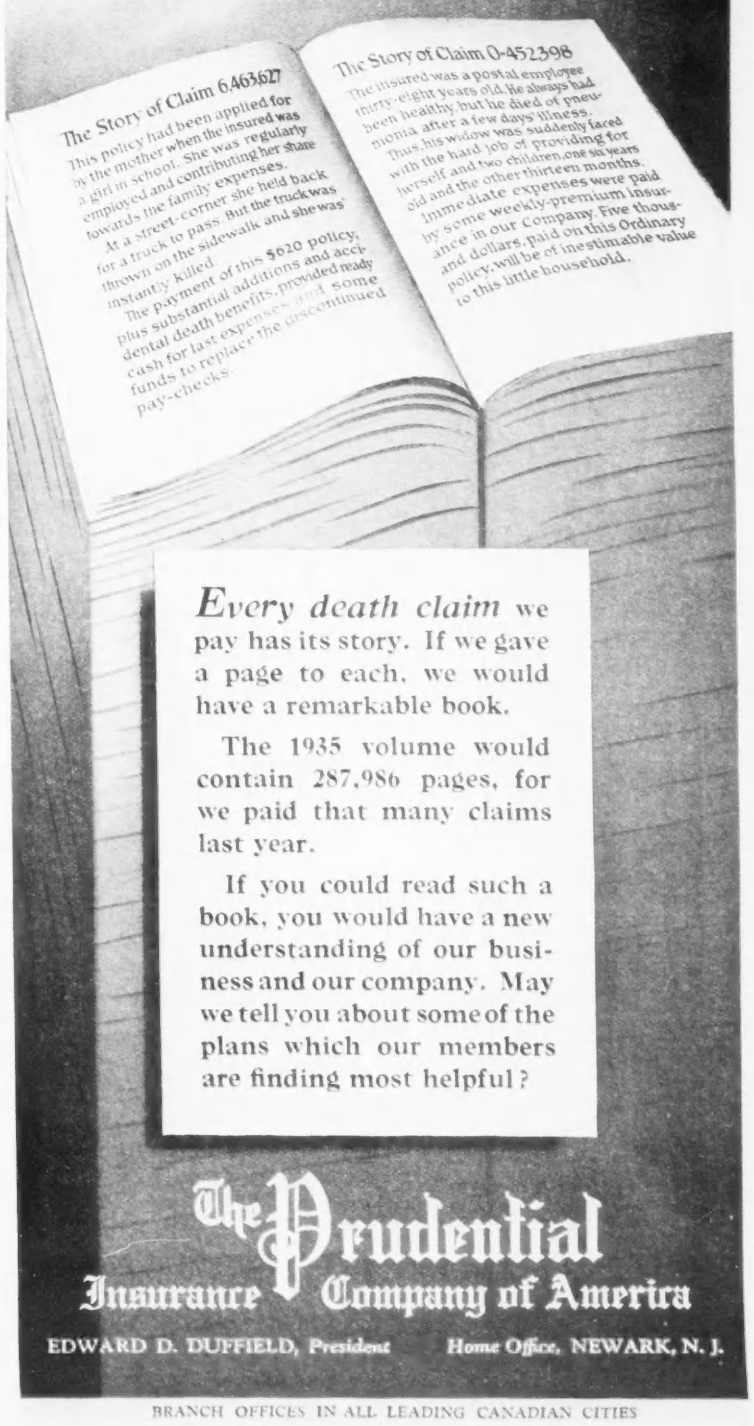

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The 1935 volume would contain 287,986 pages, for we paid that many claims last year.

If you could read such a book, you would have a new understanding of our business and our company. May we tell you about some of the plans which our members are finding most helpful?

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, *President* — *Home Office,* NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

THE BIRTH OF BANKING

Bankers Flourished in China in the Sixth Century B.C.—The Origin of Paper Money—The Shansi Banks

IN our occidental civilization we frequently take our institutions and practices more or less for granted, and, if we consider their origin at all, we frequently overlook or ignore what may have taken place in other civilizations or in other parts of the world.

In the field of banking developments, for instance, students of the subject are accustomed to look for the origin of "bank money"—the use of the paper bank note—to the Bank of Amsterdam early in the seventeenth century, or to the Bank of Stockholm which, in 1656, was given credit for the issue of bank notes "for the first time."

For the possible origin of deposit banking as well, attention has been called to the Bank of Venice, established in 1171, and to other Florentine banks in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Even these early Italian banks are ignored by others, and credit for the origin of deposit banking is given to the old London goldsmiths of about the time of Charles the First, around the middle of the seventeenth century.

Centuries before these events took place in the western world, however, the use of the bill of exchange, the bank draft or check, and the paper bank note had become quite common in China. The types in use were not, of course, so perfect or so complete as the forms in use at the present time in western centers, but for the origins of such practices we need to turn to the Orient in about the sixth century B. C., rather than to Europe in the seventeenth and to the New World in the eighteenth centuries of the modern era.

No description of banking origins would be complete without reference to the career of the famous Shansi Banks of China. Wagel, in his Chinese Currency and Banking, states that the history of these banks, which continued to do business in China even as late as 1911, is almost a romance.

Somewhere around 1000 years B.C. there grew up in the Province of Shansi, in northwest China, groups of merchant firms which began to export from the province certain commodities, notably salt and iron. According to certain sinologues—experts in Chinese culture and history—there are evidences that these famous Shansi merchant firms traded with the Romans by around 200 to 100 B.C., as well as with other merchants far distant from their own province.

WITH an increase in a widely extended business, these Shansi firms became bankers and money changers almost by necessity. It is definitely known that these traders by the beginning of the sixth century B.C. sent their goods to the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, and Shensi, and paid duty on such goods—a duty similar to the present *likin* which is an internal barrier tax—either with the new Chinese *cash* which were then coming into use, or with gold, silver, or with some paper evidences of their indebtedness for these charges.

By the first century B.C. these merchants added silk to their stock in trade and it was probably trade in this important and valuable commodity which took them to far-distant places and caused them to develop out of necessity means and facilities for making remittances between distant places.

It was not, however, until around 600 A.D.—some 1200 years or more after these merchant firms had begun what was for them international trade—that their increased wealth and prestige, and the extending use of paper money in China, led to their making banking their principal occupation and to their becoming the principal bankers for all of China. Around 600 A.D. great disorder prevailed in most parts of the old Celestial Empire, and the country was nearly denuded of all metallic currencies, and all sorts of substitutes were introduced, including pieces of pasteboard, pieces of cloth, and lumps of iron. It was not long however, before the people began to recognize the inconvenience of iron money due to its weight, and of bolts of silk and other cloth due to the difficulty and inconvenience of using them for the larger transactions.

It was the Emperor Hian-Tsoung of the Tang Dynasty, therefore, in about 806 or 807 A.D. that credit is given for the blessing or the curse of government paper money. He is also referred to in Chinese banking history as the father of banks of deposit and issue. He required merchants and families who arrived in the capital to deposit their money, valuables, and goods, and in exchange for them certificates of deposit were issued which were to be "considered as of the same value as money." This type of currency became very popular, and, according to ancient records, because the merchants could thus travel or carry on trade with light equipment, the new currency came to be known as "flying money."

With this more general introduction of paper money the Shansi banks made it their principal business to transmit or convey money from one province to another in China for a 3% commission charge. When one considers the difficulties of transferring payments or money in China today from one center to another, with exchange between Harbin and Shanghai, for instance, being frequently as high as 12%, he regrets that the Shansi bankers with their 3% charge for such services have disappeared from the scene in China.

As was the case with the early English merchant bankers, these Shansi bankers did not at once give up trade as an important sideline to their banking operations. By around 1200 A.D.—some 600 years after they had become regular bankers—they began also to export coal from their native province, and the profits from the sale of coal, iron, salt, and silk were considerable. With the further accumulation of capital, arising from their banking operations and this prosperous trade, the Shansi bankers became not only bankers to the Government of China but also to the larger traders in all of the important cities.

The modus operandi of the Shansi banks is very interesting and deserves special consideration, especially as it was far in advance of the methods employed in Europe even as late as the seventeenth century. Certain writers on China have called attention to the fact that it is not generally understood, that, while frequent issues of paper money by the various governments of China helped to maintain the business of these banks, such issues of paper money would have been impossible but for the existence and business of these banks.

Partially quoting Wagel again, he states that the Shanshi banks were the first to introduce the system of drafts and discounts as it is known today. They taught the world the possibility of dispatching money from one part of the country to another without actual dispatch of specie. They introduced the system of checks—not the modern checks, of course, but a paper which dispensed with the need of the traveler carrying silver with him, the paper in his hand having purchasing power in every city on the way.

EARLY in their career these banks became quasi-government institutions. It is notorious that at no time in the history of China and under virtually no dynasty has the government of the day had a reputation for financial probity.

The government was always anxious to have the support of banks and merchants whenever occasion demanded; in fact, the administrations would have been bankrupt on many occasions but for the financial help rendered by the merchants. When early in the career of the Shansi merchants the government found that they were men of wealth it lost no time in adopting means to utilize their services.

As early as the eleventh century the Shansi banks, for all practical purposes, corresponded to state banks, although both in the capital and in the provinces there were government treasuries which were on most occasions completely empty of any vestige of funds. But while the Shansi bankers helped the various Chinese governments, very often the government helped these banks in several ways. It was partly due to the prestige of government support that these banks spread, and had branches in every city of note in the Kingdom.

Whatever money was available was given to these banks at first; and as the large portion of the wealth of the government under most of the reigns had been due to the issue of paper money, the services of the banks had inevitably to be requisitioned in order to put the paper money into circulation. It must not be understood, of course, that they were willing at all times to be the obliging tools of the government; they frequently safeguarded themselves by getting hold of whatever bullion or specie was available, especially as they were able to do so, even better than the governments. Thus, although they were responsible for putting into circulation large amounts of paper, they maintained their credit with the public because they were able to control whatever silver or copper was available in the Kingdom.

UNTIL the advent of foreign commerce the Shansi bankers performed most of the functions of the government treasury besides facilitating the commerce of their own province with various regions. When, centuries later, China began to have foreign commerce of sufficient magnitude these banks played a still more important part. They were the only institutions which had branches or correspondents in every part of the country; and their drafts and acceptances were received anywhere, even by the government treasury, without question.

They became the principal and almost the sole media through which money could be dispatched from one province to another or from one port to another, at the cheapest cost. The government was availing itself of their services and the traders, both native and foreign, did not hesitate to make use of them.

They also encouraged the growth of native banks and kept a watch over them. Such banks had freedom to develop about as they liked so long as they kept in the good graces of the Shansi banks. When interprovincial business increased year after year, the Shansi banks, which up to now had branches all over the country, were slowly giving up local native business in favor of the native banks and retaining for themselves the interprovincial and interport business and that of supplying funds to the native banks.

The Shansi banks ceased operation following the crisis growing out of the Chinese Revolution in 1911, when many native banks, because of their insecure foundation, succumbed. Their functions have since been largely taken over by the larger native banks and by the national and foreign-style banks of China, but for over 2500 years these Shansi banks thus molded and shaped Chinese banking. The lowered banking and financial morale which has been in evidence in China in recent years has been attributed to the disappearance of the Shansi bankers, with their steadying influence, from the field.

SIMPSON'S TO ADD TO STORE

The McConkey building at 55 Queen Street West, Toronto, has been purchased by the Robert Simpson Company Limited, and will be completely remodelled. Above is an architect's drawing of the modern store front as it will appear when completed.

SILVERTOWN'S GREAT NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE ATTAINMENT OF PAR GOLF

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A greater and in every way superior plus ball for low handicap golfer and a worthy successor to the world-famous King Plus.

TRUST ESTATE ADMINISTRATION

Some Examples of the Problems Faced and Services Rendered by Trust Companies in Handling Estates

BY GORDON RUTLEDGE

ALMOST everyone dies at the wrong time. Not only is it the wrong time, as far as the person's individual wishes might be concerned—and it is to be hoped insofar as the wishes of family and friends go—but from a business standpoint it has been found quite generally true that people die leaving some plan or problem undeveloped, unworked out.

It is a growing concern, with very many problems to be faced and solved, therefore, which the trust company takes over when the estate which it has been appointed to administer comes into its hands. To this work of administration is brought a wide background of knowledge based on different experiences; and more than that, a willingness to give most careful individual consideration to every problem; for while there are points of similarity in different estates, or in most of them, there are peculiar problems in each.

To give in any brief form an adequate idea of what trust companies are doing in the way of working out estates, is difficult. Perhaps most can be accomplished by outlining a few specific instances:

IN A moderate sized city a business man died. He had been considered wealthy. He had inherited property; but as years passed he met certain reverses and got into a difficult position. He owed money to several banks. He had a number of claims against him in the community. His substantial assets were involved with his debts to some considerable extent. So things were when his death occurred, and when the trust company came in to play its part in securing for the beneficiaries of this man what he hoped he had arranged for them to have.

Immediately the trust company encountered a difficulty arising from the fact that the man's position was fairly generally known, and as a result attempts to sell part of his property brought the low bids which naturally follow a realization on the part of prospective buyers that there is an urgent need to sell.

Encountering this situation the trust company decided that the moment was not a good one for selling, and took steps to avoid that necessity. There was a consultation with the bankers, and, while the trust company did not take over any responsibility for the debt to the banks it did secure assent to a policy of taking some time to work out the estate problems. Then local claimants were asked to prove their claim, and where—as in many cases occurred—these claims were proved, they were promptly settled by funds advanced by the trust company. There were certain claims made which were not proven to be proper and these were not paid.

Property in this estate was not sold but was rented, in a number of cases to people who had put in bids to buy. In almost every case the rental which had been paid to the former owner was slightly increased.

As a result of all these, and other actions it was found possible to pay the widow a good income month by month; to commence liquidation of the debt to the bank; and in a very short time those who had made bids for the property made new bids, more in accord with the accepted real estate values; and some of the property was disposed of.

So, by making haste slowly by avoiding the necessity of immediate action, the trust company worked out the somewhat involved affairs of this man, who, had he lived, perhaps would have been able to work them out for himself or perhaps would have gotten into still greater difficulties.

ANOTHER instance illustrates action of almost the exact opposite type. This was the estate of a man who had been very aggressive. He had ability, but at no time did he consolidate his business gains; and so, when his death occurred, he left a large estate, on paper, almost entirely in real estate, some of which was revenue producing and some not. There was hardly a property which was unencumbered.

Consideration here led to the decision that it would be unwise to try and hold everything—doing this would mean courting the danger of losing everything. So, the trust company and the beneficiaries agreed to divide the estate into two parts. The best properties were put in one part which was to be kept in the interests of the beneficiaries. The other properties were set aside to be disposed of—at a sacrifice where necessary,—but they were to be disposed of to the end of freeing the estate of a carrying problem and to the end of getting in money which would enable an improvement in the position of the other part of the estate.

Over a period of months this working out took place, and at the present time a very substantial estate is bringing a large revenue to the beneficiaries. It is a revenue which seems safe—one which will continue over the years.

It may be that this business man, had he lived, would have worked everything through—so that all the property might have been available for his family. There is, of course, no answer to that conjecture; but this one point stands out, that men of large training considered this man's affairs in the interest of his beneficiaries, and in the realization that in the interests of those beneficiaries they could not do certain things which the man himself, living, might have considered proper to do.

THIS consideration of proper investment for beneficiaries came up in another estate being worked out at the present time. In this, there were shares in speculative companies, and in the stock of one of these, a very large block of which was held, a spectacular advance was occurring. The trust company felt that this was a stock which should hardly be held to such an extent in an estate run for the protection of a widow and children, and with the assent of the widow determined to sell half of that stock at the existing high price. The action was taken and the revenue received invested in a more conservative way. What the outcome will be is of course not entirely clear at the moment, but the general nature of the action is clear. It was action to build for a sure, steady revenue rather than for the possible appreciation of principal. That may be a perfectly proper thing for a man to strive for during his lifetime. His, then, is the responsibility for possible diminution of his assets. After his death the responsibility for such diminution would devolve upon others.

Sometimes a trust company, in its thorough review following its acceptance of responsibity, comes upon certain opportunities which might have been overlooked by the one formerly owning the securities. Here is an illustration:

Among the assets of the estate, the trust company acting as executor found eight thousand dollar bonds on a transportation building. It was difficult to determine the price paid for these bonds and to find this all the correspondence was inspected. Thus came to light the fact that while the present value of the bonds was approximately $30 per hundred, nevertheless they had been purchased at par. But this additional point was discovered, that in a letter from the security house selling the bonds there was a condition that if the purchaser were not satisfied with the bonds, the vendor company would repurchase them at par at any time within a year.

The year was not yet up. It had one month to run. Quick action was necessary. The trust company discussed the matter with the family, the members of which were pessimistic. They did not believe the letter would be of any value; but the company felt that the investment house would be in no position to stand unfavorable publicity. In any event, in the interests of the estate, it was decided to hold this vendor company to its agreement to repurchase the bonds at par. The company would not voluntarily fulfil its agreement. The case was taken to court and under the court order provision was made that the vendor company pay $800 a month for these bonds until the full $8,000 had been received by the trustees of the estate. The final installment was paid just a short time before this vendor company went into liquidation.

OF A different character, but also showing the speed with which trust companies frequently act to the end of securing the best results for the estate entrusted to them is this other illustration:

(*Continued on Next Page*)

MOISTURE FOR WHEAT

Wheat Needs Moisture, but Do You Know How Much or Why So Much?—See Picture Below

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

FEW newspaper readers have an intelligent comprehension of what is meant by the term normal or sub-soil moisture, used so frequently by reviewers during the prairie crop growing season. For instance, how many have the faintest idea how deep the roots of an average stock of wheat work their way into the ground in search of sustaining moisture? The remarkable depth is little short of five or six feet, which means that an enormous reserve is necessary to insure maturity of the grain. Under average prairie conditions, according to statisticians, from thirty to eighty tons of water are required to produce a bushel of wheat.

Canadians may have wondered about such things at times, when reading of high temperatures, dry winds and scanty rainfalls, but had no clear understanding of Nature's ramifications. It has been agreed that eight inches of rain falls during the average growing season. The wheat plant uses 14.5 inches, or 6.5 inches more than recognized as normal. The required difference is taken from a reserve previously stored in the soil. Any means which tend to conserve this moisture will always have an important bearing in safeguarding the growing crop. Experts stress the value of clean, well cultivated land, as compared to weedy, moisture-destroying top-soil — a condition which takes heavy toll annually.

Gratifying progress has been made in recent years, through scientific investigations, in the matter of plant utilization of moisture and testing plans aimed at improving the quality and uniformity of Canadian grain. This is a constructive development which is bound to have a beneficial effect on all agrarian communities. It is a policy toward which the federal Department of Agriculture can afford to be generous financially, and co-operate through its most competent officials, by means of scientific experimentation. After all, Nature helps best those who co-operate intelligently and help themselves.

ONE valuable illustration of such a federally directed public service is provided by two government experts at Swift Current, Sask.: E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, and the late S. Barnes, of the Dominion Experimental Station. Their ambition was to discover with some degree of accuracy a more general knowledge of how moisture is retained in the soil, and how it is utilized by the wheat plant. Their report provides some important information and vital principles not generally appreciated. Here are some interesting observations:

"Under average western Canadian conditions it takes from 1,000 to 2,100 pounds of water to produce one pound of grain. In other words, it requires from thirty to eighty tons of water to produce a bushel of wheat.

"An average summerfallow conserves probably about five inches of moisture,—including about 1.5 inches conserved during the fall. On the average, an additional 1.5 inches is conserved during the fall immediately preceding the crop. The average rainfall for the prairie growing season, April 1 to July 30, is approximately eight inches. On that basis an average rainfall of 14.5 inches should normally be available for the use of a wheat crop on summerfallowed soil.

"Winter snowfall adds but little to moisture reserves. The reason is that the ground freezes before the snow falls. The snow melts, runs away, or is evaporated before the ground thaws in the spring.

"Roots of the wheat plant extend, under ordinary conditions, to a depth of between five and six feet in the soil.

"By harvest time a crop of wheat, whether produced on stubble or summerfallow, has usually exhausted every scrap of available soil moisture to the depth of the roots.

"The belief held quite generally that moisture moves continually upward in the soil by caterpillary action is incorrect. It has been discovered that the movement of moisture to the surface is so exceedingly slow that it may be considered negligible to all intents and purposes.

"Rain falling on the soil tends to move downward quickly. The depth of penetration is determined by the amount of rainfall and state of soil at the time. Rain penetrates more readily when the soil is moist than when it is dry. The downward movement apparently continues, becoming slower with depth, but there is a tendency for the area penetrated to soon become equally saturated.

"Once rainfall has penetrated the soil three or four inches, or to a level below the usual disturbance by implements, atmospheric conditions appear unable to deplete the moisture. It is then apparently given up by the soil only through the medium of growing plant roots.

"A substantial percentage of the rain that falls is quickly evaporated into the atmosphere. This applies particularly to showers of less than a quarter of an inch. A certain amount is lost with every rain. Moisture losses, due to evaporation, form one of the important reasons for relatively low yields of crops.

"Under average farming conditions weeds also utilize a substantial percentage of moisture that otherwise would make wheat or other grain.

"Contrary to general opinion, wheat plants do not seem to be injured directly by hot temperatures or drying winds. It is the lack of moisture or the drought that damages the plant. It has been noted that under very adverse conditions of heat and dry winds crops that are irrigated do not suffer.

"Hot, drying winds do not 'lap up' moisture from the soil. During such periods the top two or three inches of soil is already dry, and moisture that has penetrated below that depth is apparently safe from the action of heat or winds. Moisture is more largely lost, or 'lapped up' by the atmosphere during or immediately after rains, and not in dry spells.

"Until the wheat plant is from four to six inches high it uses relatively little moisture. From then on till about the last week in June the daily use increases. From April 1 to June 30 the plant normally has used much less than the average available, and a reserve is built up for use later. From the end of June till July 30 the use of moisture by the plant proceeds at an almost incredible rate. During this short period the crop utilizes all the moisture that may have been stored away."

IT WILL thus be apparent that moisture conservation is a permanent and most important agricultural problem. Any possible solution, by way of co-operating with Nature, will logically rest with the most competent and experienced scientific engineers and meteorological experts. It is not a role for politicians, with one eye on the limelight and the other on a vote-seeking expedient. In that way disastrous fantasies secure a costly foothold, and accomplish nothing but bitter disillusion. Here is a modern illustration:

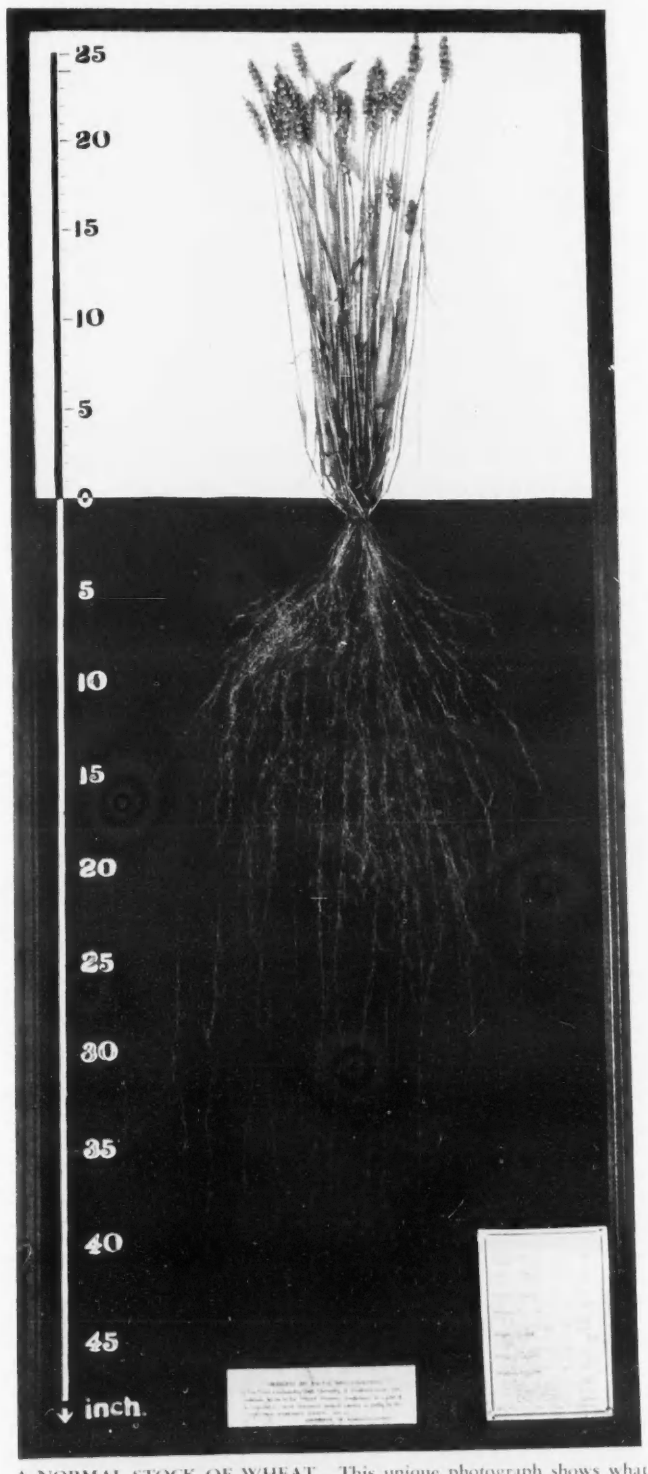
The political "brain trust" of the United States two years ago broadcasted reams and reams of propaganda on how they were going to solve the midwest drought problem. A huge protective tree-shelter belt, one hundred miles wide and one thousand miles long (starting at the Canadian border), would stop soil-blowing, increase rainfall and conserve moisture. After blowing in many millions of dollars it is now announced at Washington that the beautifully conceived scheme has proven impracticable—and will be left as another monument to political folly.

Some people in Canada got carried away for a time with that foolish but spectacular experiment. Nature made clear the reason for failure long ago. Even trees will not grow without moisture. In all such ventures the elementary and fundamental laws of physics and meteorology must be borne in mind.

Contrasted with such impracticable "brain waves" it is refreshing to note that fitting federal recognition has been given the memory of the late Dr. William Saunders, for his patient experimentation and resultant service rendered to agriculture. Free from any semblance of flamboyancy, he quietly worked away for many years toward the fulfillment of an ambition to produce a grade of wheat that would resist prairie elements, mature early and have good milling qualities. As a result Canada got Marquis wheat—and a son, Dr. Charles Saunders, has followed in his footsteps.

Marquis wheat has been a favorite in the prairie provinces for twenty-five years. New varieties may have been introduced, but the latest statistics reveal that Marquis still occupies a larger acreage than any other brand. Even this spring it was seeded on four times the area taken up by Garnet, the nearest competitor. Out of 23,285,000 acres of wheat seeded in the three provinces Marquis carries 13,842,124 acres.

The late Dr. William Saunders founded the Dominion experimental farm system. The new administrative building, dedicated to his memory, stands on the Saunders home site at Ottawa. It will commemorate the life and work of a man who by practical tests ranks as one of our greatest Canadians, who labored faithfully and well while laying the foundation of agriculture.



A NORMAL STOCK OF WHEAT. This unique photograph shows what growing wheat looks like beneath the ground's surface. Note the surprising depth of roots. The photograph was supplied through the courtesy of the research department of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg.

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Trust Estate Administration

(Continued from Page 22)

A man of large affairs, living in one of Canada's first ten cities, died toward the end of 1928 and it was found that the bulk of his assets were in shares of United States companies. The will directed that all securities were to be sold and, fortunately for the estate, it will be remembered that the market for securities was very high in 1928. Now, while the trust company having the estate in hand could not foresee the crash which came just a little over a year later, it did feel the wisdom of getting this provision of the will—to sell the securities—put into effect as soon as possible. But from past experience it knew some of the difficulties. The Inland Revenue Office of the Treasury at Washington requires a voluminous and complicated return before the United States securities held by a Canadian may be disposed of. For this and other reasons endless delay often occurred in the consideration of Canadian estates. In addition there was reason to fear protracted delay in getting the various States of the Union to consider and fix the amount of the Inheritance Tax where such Tax was payable. There had been cases where a year had elapsed from the date of death until Washington had figured the duty and given the necessary consent to transfer it.

Realizing the strong position of the market, the trust company chafed at the prospect of the long delay in getting consent to sell, so, in this extremity, an attorney in N. Y. was engaged to get action. He left no stone unturned, even attending at the Treasury Department at Washington, and the result was that all consent was secured within four months. The stock, valued at the date of death at $350,000, were completely sold by the summer of 1929, at an advance of $70,000 over the market value at the date of death. A few weeks later the Wall Street crash occurred.

As has been said, there is no contention that the trust company foresaw the crash, but it did foresee the possibility of loss through having to wait 12 months or more before securing the Treasury Department's consent to sell, and because there was enlisted the necessary assistance to secure freedom to act without this long delay, a very fine profit was made for the beneficiaries and a very large loss averted.

SOME such problems arise in very many estates. There are, of course, estates coming for administration which present few problems—where the securities are of an entirely investment type—where a good deal of cash comes in from insurance which can be invested according to proven practice—where real estate is of the revenue producing type; but in a very large percentage of estates—large, moderate-sized, and small—some such problems as indicated by the instances above present themselves.

Two of the most difficult problems for the trust companies to handle seem those presented by the holding of real estate and a man's holding in his own business. The real estate is often a frozen asset—incapable of being disposed of quickly, bringing small or no revenue, and requiring yearly outlay to hold. A man's interest in his own business of course is difficult because businesses are made or unmade by men. So a trust company, assuming the handling of an estate the principal asset of which is some business, at once has to recognize that the very fact which brings them this asset to manage, brings also a situation which imperils that asset. They must get management to insure the future of that business, or they must sell the business.

In many cases, fortunately, the man who has appointed a trust company to administer his affairs, has realized that this problem of his business will exist and has made arrangements to sell following his death, or has suggested a succeeding management. Where trust companies are consulted at the time the will is drawn, such forethought is always suggested. But even with this forethought, problems arise and it is there that the experience of the trust company officials is of great value to an estate; that the trust company's ability to find good management, where such has not been arranged, becomes of great value.

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MINES

(Continued from Page 19)

bility of guesses which so-called experts endeavor at times to clothe in the guise of professional deductions. The estimates at that time cannot be taken lightly in Canada. The truth is that at that time they had very detrimental influence on efforts of mine operators and promoters to finance new mining enterprises in this country. Mining men in Canada long since lost faith in the judgment of Geneva.

0 0

Bidgood has a length of 265 ft in No. 5 vein carrying $21.20 per ton across four feet in width, and embracing an estimated 22,000 tons in the oreshoot. There are good prospects of this being extended, and with other good possibilities of other veins making ore at depth.

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Sisco Gold has about 400 ft. in length of ore at the tenth level, with about 75 per cent. of this being high grade and the remaining 25 per cent. average mine grade. The width is about six feet.

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Magnet Lake is diamond drilling and is reported to be showing favorable structure along the strike of the adjoining Bankfield property.

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J-M Consolidated will complete mill installation within two weeks. Estimates show 45,000 tons of ore blocked out.

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Omega plans further increase in mill capacity with 500 to 600 tons daily in prospect. If additional finances are required, Castle-Trethewey, creditor company, has agreed to defer dates of cash owing to that company by Omega.

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Maple Leaf may distribute its 485,000 shares of Argosy late this year at a rate of about 190 shares of Argosy for each 1,000 shares held in Maple Leaf.

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Chromium Mining and Smelting Company has its new 100-ton mill about 85 per cent. complete and should be in production late in July. The company is well financed with over $500,000 in cash and supplies, of which well over $400,000 is cash. At the smelter there are four furnaces in operation with a fifth being installed.

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Gold Fern, a promotion in British Columbia, has come in for some very adverse criticism in a report to John M. Godfrey, head of the Ontario Securities Commission.

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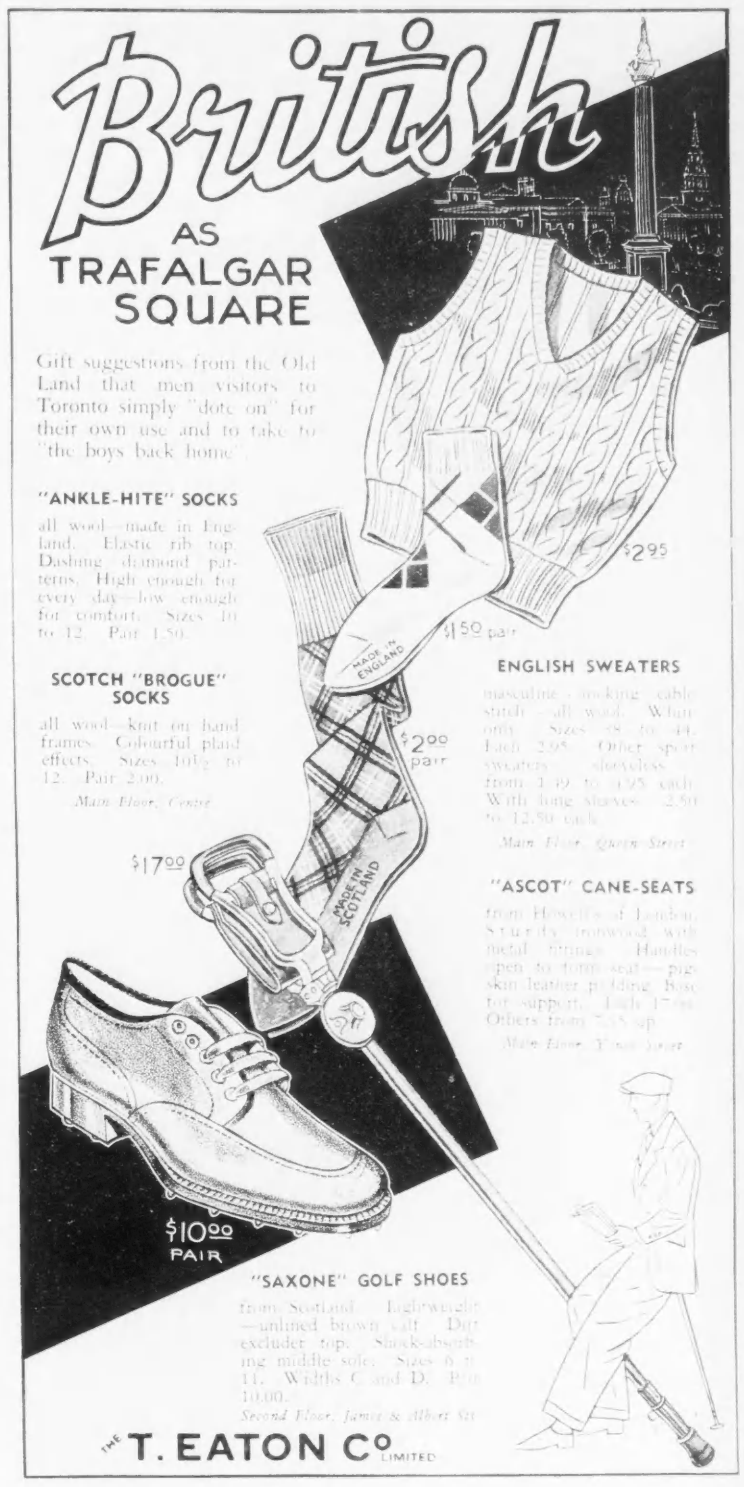
Sigma Mines in Quebec is reported to have 215,000 tons of ore indicated. Dome holds 60 per cent and Read-Authier 40 per cent. Finances amounting to $500,000 in the form of a loan at 6 per cent. have been arranged, with Dome and Read-Authier providing this loan.

0 0

Falconbridge is meeting with developments that are adding at an enormous rate to ore reserves. These reserves have risen to probably $65,000,000 or more at present. Approximately one-half mile in length of drifting has been done at the 1,200 ft. level of the new shaft, and the full half-mile is in ore. This shaft is located about 2,500 ft. from the former main shaft. The indications are that this new ore will connect up with the orebody from which production is coming, in which case, Falconbridge would have nearly one mile in length of almost continuous ore.

0 0

Sylvanite has laid out $200,000 on the Delnite venture in Porcupine and has earmarked a further $200,000 which will carry through mill construction and bring in a new producer of gold. Sylvanite has spent $100,000 on the Tyranite, but results in that direction are inconclusive. Sylvanite has a surplus of around $1,000,000, is maintaining dividends at 20 per cent. and is carrying out a very extended campaign of development on its main property at Kirkland Lake.



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ALBERTA — UNABLE OR JUST UNWILLING TO PAY?

(*Continued from Page* 17)

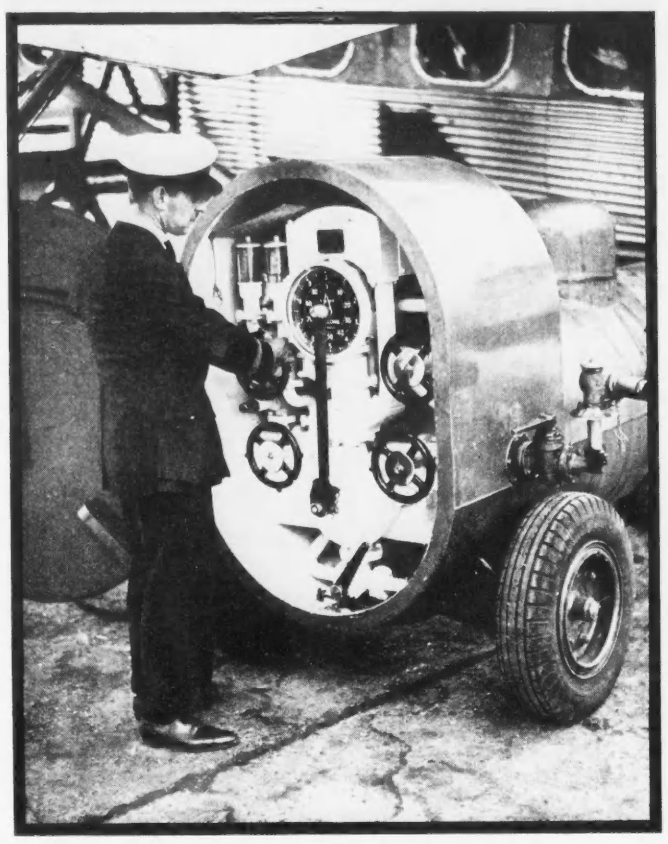
be higher in view of the general increase in prices and business activity. From this has to be deducted Alberta's share of Dominion government expenditures (which the Province cannot avoid paying since it is actually collected in the form of customs and excise duties, sales taxes, income taxes, etc.), and a return averaging say five per cent. on the investment of outside capital in Alberta. On the basis of population, these will be deductions of $30 millions and $20 millions, respectively. This leaves Albertans with an annual production of at least $157 millions, out of which to meet provincial and municipal debenture interest, and to live. The provincial bonds average under five per cent., and the municipals probably average a little over that figure, so that a total of $12 millions, on $240 millions of principal, will not be far out. The balance of at least $145 millions represents an average of just about $200 per capita, there being a population of over 700,000.

In this as in the estimate of wealth and debts, the contributions towards the Dominion government and other purposes are not entirely lost to the Province, since Alberta undoubtedly receives its share of most Dominion government expenditures; while part of its own provincial and municipal debt payments remain within the Province.

NOW the contention of the Aberhart government is that Alberta cannot pay $12 millions on provincial and municipal debts. The 2½ per cent. conversion plan for provincial debt, now declared effective, will reduce the provincial charge from about $7,500,000 to about $3,750,000, while a similar adjustment for municipalities would bring the total down to perhaps $6,000,000. On a net income running far over the $100 million mark, how is he able to set such a definite limit to tax paying ability? We suspect that the wish is father to the thought—that Mr. Aberhart has determined, in his own prophetic mind, that 2½ per cent. is a fair enough return to the capitalists, and that, on behalf of his government, he is unwilling, rather than unable, to pay any more.

In the fiscal year ended March, 1935, which is the latest period for which full details are available, Alberta spent $17,435,821 on current account, and it had a net outlay on capital account of $4,484,656, most of the latter being for relief in various forms. That makes a total expenditure of nearly $22 millions, while revenue was $15,697,770, the difference being made up by borrowing. The debt charges of the year, which of course are included in the expenditures, were $7,137,338, and it is interesting to note that this represents just about the difference between expenditures and receipts. In mentioning this we possibly put our finger on the vital, dangerous spot, for without any interest at all the budget would presumably have balanced. That may be the aim of the Alberta government, with 2½ per cent. as just the half way stage. It would not be illogical for leaders who in their campaign speeches promised that there would be no repudiation, but who less than a year after taking office repudiate half of their interest obligations.

Right now, Mr. Aberhart is assuring us that private debts will not be interfered with. Since when are public debts rated in second place to private debts? It has always been a basic investment principle, that public debts, represented by bonds secured by the tax collecting power, ranked ahead of others, and it was on this basis that the more cautious people, who could not afford to take risks, put their money into just such bonds as those of Alberta and its municipalities. But Mr. Aberhart, by his perverted thinking, and his biased view of social justice, takes it into his own hands to favor the speculator and to injure the conservative investor.



REFUELLING AN AIR LINER. Preparing an air liner is a long and careful process. An engineer is seen controlling the refuelling of an Imperial Airways air liner before it leaves on its cross-channel trip from England. Every part of the machine is checked and cleaned before each trip. The machine takes 500 gallons of gasoline every time it is filled up.

SOCIAL PRECEPTS—1936 MODEL

(*Continued from Page* 17)

event if when your working days are past you have a few dollars put away and own your own home you won't be eligible for a pension. Don't worry about supporting charities. The governments these days are very large hearted and their beneficences will be at your expense anyway. Religion and patriotism are outmoded myths. Cultivate the growing popular belief that most of the men who govern you are either morons or crooks or both. Do as much chiseling as you can on your own behalf. If, despite your efforts to the contrary, you do find yourself financially ahead of the game, smuggle your money out of the country so that the income tax departments can't get their hands on it and you won't be prejudicing your future as the well-beloved beneficiary of government paternalism.

What a happy world it will be when a generation or so of Canadian citizens have embraced the above code and governed their private and business lives accordingly!

RIDICULOUS? Perhaps not so absurd as it may appear at first glance. In Eastern Canada, provincial governments have not yet become dominated by half-witted monetary reformers or by individuals obsessed by the desire to inject government regimentation and paternalism into every phase of human activity. A certain degree of economic honor and sanity, appreciation of the soundness of democratic principles and realization of the fact that there is a limit to the extent to which government is entitled to interfere with the individualistic system still exists in the provinces lying east of the Rockies — although it must be agreed that Premier Hepburn of Ontario has on occasion shown a lamentable disregard for the sacredness of contractual obligations.

In Canada it is in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, which have distinguished themselves by producing or rather thrusting upon a long-suffering public an Aberhart and a McGeer, that the danger is most acute of converting the individual to a belief that every tried economic precept is wrong and every half-baked social and economic reform measure advocated by wooly-brained theorists must inevitably be right.

While Premier Aberhart has been playing hob with the economic structure of Alberta by forcing bond conversion upon corporations and individuals who invested in government loans in good fatih and with what now transpires to have been misplaced confidence in the integrity of Canadian governments, G. G. McGeer of B. C. has been trying in his capacity as M.P. to convert the House of Commons at Ottawa to his own remarkable monetary reform religion. At the same time in his position of Mayor of Vancouver, Mr. McGeer has been endeavoring to force holders of City of Vancouver bonds to accept a substantial interest cut on their debentures, despite the fact that Vancouver could safely weather the heavy financial going which she has been experiencing without any such drastic action if a certain amount of sound economical supervision was injected into her administration.

Premier Aberhart has recently been delivering himself of the extraordinary contention that school text books in the Province which has the misfortune to be under his thumb are "propagandists for high financiers" because one such book stated that "Money can only be lent after it is earned and saved". He has also been advocating the muzzling and political control of the press and proposing such a remarkable method of financing a high way program, under which the community would be taxed 107% annually, ' t even that other unorthodox t. .cial wizard, Major Douglas, whose disciple Mr. Aberhart once was, has been moved to say that whereas the financiers chastised poor Alberta with whips Mr. Aberhart proposes to chastise it with scorpions.

C.C.F. leaders in British Columbia are busily engaged in educating the public of the Pacific Coast Province up to a belief in the glories of the public ownership system which the party contemplate introducing when and if — fortunately the if can still be regarded as a fairly substantial one — it secures control of the reins of government.

Dissemination of socialistic propaganda in B. C. is, unfortunately, not confined exclusively to politicians of that ilk but is also extensively carried on by a number of the most prominent educationists. Possibly some of the college professors and public school teachers are practising for the time when, as a C.C.F. politician of the female persuasion predicts will soon occur, teaching the glories of socialism will be an essential part of the curriculum in B. C. schools.

At a recent convention of the B. C. Teachers' Federation, the retiring president of which body was incidentally none other than R. P. Steeves, known in socialistic ranks as the husband of one of the most intensively and loquaciously radical of British Columbia's parliamentarians, speakers expressed themselves very strongly as being of the opinion that they should be perfectly at liberty to unburden themselves of their political views on any and every occasion.

This same convention was honored by the presence of the Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education in what was originally supposed to be B. C.'s Liberal government. It was Mr. Weir who forced through the provincial parliament an actuarially unsound Health Insurance Bill at the risk of entirely disrupting his already badly disrupted party. In fact at one stage during consideration of various phases of the Bill so great was the falling off of Liberal members that the Pattullo government was only saved from an adverse vote by the support of the solid C.C.F. opposition bloc.

Unburdening his suffering soul to the assembled teachers Mr. Weir roundly criticized "rugged individualists, collectivists and in between groups" who had levelled charges of extravagance at his office of Provincial Secretary which claims parentage of the Health Bill. To the casual observer the various groups enumerated by Mr. Weir would appear to embrace a goodly proportion of the population of B. C. and the implication would seem to be that there could not have been many people in favor of the Weir legislation. However Mr. Weir was nothing daunted and informed the Federated educationists that the Province was going to have "more collectivism and more state intervention if people are to get the necessities, let alone the luxuries".

BUT it is not merely the economic reformers in and out of parliament, the paternally minded liberals, the vociferous socialists and an alarmingly large proportion of the allegedly intelligent educationists who are determined to remodel the Pacific Coast Province so that it will be a heaven for the man without energy, ability or initiative and a positive hell for the individual who still retains the ancient belief that not only is the laborer worthy of his hire but that success in the race of life should go to the man who has the tenacity and courage to stand on his own feet and ask for recognition solely on his merits.

In addition to the numerous representatives of the laity already referred to, the clergy—or at least an important section of them—are taking up this matter of what is good politically as well as morally for the people whose souls are presumably in their custody.

At the B. C. Conference of the United Church the report on Evangelism and Social Service included the following paragraph: "We re-affirm our oft-stated conviction that a world order founded upon the principle of profit seeking, whether as between nation and nation or between class and class, cannot survive; that the elimination of this profit motive in all its ramifications is the basic need of the time."

In another section of the same report a recommendation was made that a standing committee on Industrial Relations be set up by the Conference, which committee might offer its services as a mediator in disputes between employer and employee.

Having regard to its very definitely expressed opposition to the entire profit system it seems highly unlikely that any such committee as proposed would err on the side of favoritism towards the man who was utilizing his capital to provide employment in the hope that governments would overlook three or four per cent of his profits in their frenzied seeking for funds to devote to non-productive services.

The more one studies the tendency of thought and action in the West particularly, the more apparent does it seem that those of us who still cling to the belief that individualism has been and can still be civilization's greatest motive force will have either to strenuously combat the insidious propoganda of the cranks, the nitwits and the ever-growing army of people who will embrace any cause propounded by a mellifluous-voiced, scatter-brained theorist who is appearing to offer something for nothing, or else hastily climb on the band wagon and start without delay to instil into the minds of our offspring the new set of social and economic precepts, 1936 model.

NUMAQUE MINING CO.

(No Personal Liability)

Authorized Capital 3,000,000 Shares of $1 each

Mr. Reg Halladay, President of the Company, has supplied us with the following information:

PROPERTY: Numaque Mining Co. (N.P.L.) was incorporated under the Quebec Mining Companies' Act on June 12th, 1936, to acquire and develop thirteen claims and three fractional claims held under mining licences, comprising approximately 348 acres, in Bourlamaque Township, County of Abitibi, Quebec. The property lies to the northeast of, and adjoins that of Sigma Mines, Limited (controlled by Dome Mines, Limited) which is adjacent to the property of Lamaque Gold Mines, Limited (controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited) and adjoins the Bidlamaque property on the west. The property acquired by this Company was previously controlled by Read-Authier Mine, Limited, through its control of the No Sigma Gold Syndicate Limited (recently incorporated into the Aurac Mines, Limited). The latter company has been formed for the purpose, among others, of holding the 1,200,000 shares issued for the properties now owned by Numaque Mining Co. (N.P.L.). Numaque, therefore, will be the third development out of the Read-Authier group of mining claims, the other two being Sigma Mines, Limited, and Lamaque Gold Mines, Limited, whose properties are contiguous, as mentioned above.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: The Company has issued 5 shares to incorporators for cash and 1,200,000 fully paid shares to the Vendors for the properties and a financing contract has been arranged covering the balance of 1,799,995 shares of authorized stock under which $100,000 will be paid into the Company's treasury on July 2nd, 1936, and options are outstanding which, if exercised in full, will provide the treasury of the Numaque Mining Co. (N.P.L.) with an additional $1,404,990. Before commencing underground exploration the management has decided to undertake an intensive campaign of diamond drilling. This has already been started and the $100,000 above mentioned, should be more than ample to defray the cost of this work.

The development work will be carried on under the supervision of Arthur Notman, E.M., and W. A. Hooton, E.M. Mr. Hooton was associated with the Siscoe mine when it was brought into production in 1929.

DIRECTORS: Directors and Officers of the Company will include: Reg Halladay, Halladay & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, New York, *President*; E. Stuart McDougall, K.C., of Wainwright, Elder & McDougall, Montreal, *Vice-President*; Louis Bruchu, President Read-Authier Mine, Limited, Montreal; and Edward F. Seagram, Vice-President Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ontario.

GENERAL: While the full potentialities of the Company's property can only be determined when the proposed development programme is completed, the geology of the property is particularly favourable and, because of its immediate proximity to the Sigma and Lamaque Mines, the ore bodies of which occur under geological conditions similar to that of the Company's property, there is good reason for believing that the Numaque property has reasonable possibilities of developing into a producing mine. The Company is assured of ample funds to carry out the exploratory work, which will be done under the best of auspices.

Price: 60 cents per share

(*Subject to Prior Sale*)

Proceeds of the sale of these shares will not go into the treasury of the Company.

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